Three Parts
With Review of Books and Art

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,097. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday—RAIN, followed by CLEARING, COOLER.

Stock Market strong, with bonds advancing.

Wheat, 82⅛ cents; Corn, 31 cents; Cotton, 8 cents.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real estate.—Page 6.

Sporting News.—Page 6.

Court calendars.—Page 6.

Business troubles.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 12.

Hotel arrivals and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Bishop Whipple was married in this city Thursday.—Page 3.

The navy used more than $600,000 worth of coal last year.—Page 3.

Yale's football team will play Carlisle at Manhattan Field to-day.—Page 12.

The Health Board is trying to prevent overcrowding in the Tombs.—Page 3.

One Hundred and eighty Armenians arrived at this port yesterday.—Page 9.

A new scheme for grading the pay of school teachers has been devised.—Page 9.

County Clerk Henry C. Saffen of Kings County died of typhoid fever yesterday.—Page 5.

Great preparations have been made for the marine sound-money parade to-night.—Page 8.

Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died yesterday in Mount Vernon, Ohio.—Page 5.

The Presbyterian Synod ended its session in this city by reviving the old Briggs question.—Page 9.

Prince Louis of Savoy entertained William Potter, former Minister to Italy, in Philadelphia.—Page 3.

Harvard's coach makes trouble by insisting on his right, under his contract, to train the crew.—Page 7.

Dr. Tanner, who became notorious by fasting for forty days, was burned to death at Akron, Ohio.—Page 3.

The Western Freight Association will be re-formed on the lines of the Southern Traffic Association.—Page 2.

Secretary Lamont has prescribed rules and regulations for the use of the draws in the Harlem bridges.—Page 3.

Entries for the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. Fewer animals this year, but a larger prize list.—Page 6.

The new Turkish Minister to the United States, Moustapha Bey, was presented to the President yesterday.—Page 3.

James H. Greathead, the engineer, famous as a builder of underground roads, died yesterday in London.—Page 5.

Professionals and amateurs divided the golf honors yesterday on the links of the Westchester Country Club.—Page 12.

A poll of the Faculty and students of representative institutions of learning show that they are for sound money.—Page 2.

Mr. Bryan spoke in the rain yesterday at Decatur, Springfield, Peoria, and other Illinois towns to large assemblages.—Page 2.

Charles Frederick Crisp, Speaker of the House in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, died yesterday in Atlanta.—Page 5.

The wedding of the heir to the Crown of Italy, to Princess Helene takes place to-day.—Page 5.

The address delivered by President Cleveland at Princeton, Thursday, is widely praised by all who heard it or read it.—Page 8.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has sent Secretary Olney a list of English settlers on territory in dispute in the Venezuelan question.—Page 7.

The mental examination of five candidates for Deputy Chief of Police was held. The appointment will be made next week.—Page 9.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, decided against Controller Fitch, in his refusal to pay certain moneys to the Police Board.—Page 9.

A wet night spoiled the big mass meeting Tammany had arranged "in and about the Wigwam." Candidates Porter and Schraub made speeches.—Page 2.

Sheriff Tamsen has secured the payment of the overdue account of the United States Government for the detention of Federal prisoners.—Page 12.

One of the five delegations that called on Major McKinley yesterday was a party of 200 railroad men, that had traveled 1,000 miles from Kansas.—Page 2.

Representatives of the principal transatlantic steamship companies signed an agreement yesterday for the control by them of the traffic.—Page 5.

The throwing of stale eggs at Secretary Carlisle in Covington, Ky., Thursday night was a subject of resentful talk there yesterday and in Washington.—Page 2.

Lord Salisbury made a demand on the Chinese Legation in London yesterday for the release of Sun Yat Sen, kidnapped from the street, and he was set free.—Page 5.

The National Democratic Headquarters has received encouraging letters from Missouri, Georgia, Indiana, and Michigan. A special effort will be put forth next week.—Page 7.

Oscar Hammerstein's brother-in-law and former business manager, Henry Rosenberg, tried to have a receiver appointed for the Columbus Theatre, but failed. Hammerstein says he'll make a charge against Rosenberg.—Page 7.

The Department of State has just published a volume of Consular reports relating to the money question, which contain statistics that bear on the financial issue in this country.—Page 3.

George Foster Peabody has written a letter to Sherman Hoar, setting out why a gold standard Democrat should vote for Gen. Palmer, and conserve the Democratic Party's future.—Page 9.

Superintendent Stevenson Constable talked yesterday on the needs of the Building Department. He said more money was demanded, that the work of inspection might be properly done.—Page 9.

The tugboat William Horre was blown to pieces in the Gowanus Canal. The engineer's body cannot be found. Two sleeping deckhands were lifted, with their mattresses, and fell into the canal.—Page 9.

Secretary Carlisle made public yesterday the text of a memorandum left with him by Li Hung Chang, explaining why China intended to collect duties in gold, or its equivalent, instead of in silver.—Page 3.

Wheat was up and down yesterday, all over the world, closing on American Exchanges 2 and 2 1-5 cents higher for December, and lower than on Thursday in some of the European markets.—Page 3.

The Jersey City officials found they had been outwitted by the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company, which had laid its pipes across a disputed tract, and a gang of city laborers dug up the pipes.—Page 9.

Police Captain Cross made a tour of his precinct, where most of the big wholesale grocery houses are located, looking for violations of the law on sidewalk obstructions. His approach was the signal for a complete disappearance of all obstructions.—Page 8.

To Receive Returns at Ellersile.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—Gov. Morton has extended to Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, an invitation for him to receive the returns at Ellersile election night. Col. Cole, private secretary to the Governor, and the State officers will receive election returns at the Executive Chamber.

PREDICTING THE RESULT

FORECASTS AS TO THE RESULT IN NOVEMBER.

Apsley Says McKinley Certainly Will Have 325 Electoral Votes and Is Likely to Get 41 More—Faulkner Professes to be Confident of Bryan's Election—Claims as to States by Republican and Democratic Partisans—Hobart's Prophecy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Louis D. Apsley, Vice Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, to-day gave out the following statement:

"I predicted Sept. 7 that Major McKinley would have 302 Electoral votes. After further careful study of the canvass and from information I now have, I feel confident that this will be increased to 325, and I arrive at this result by the following table:

New-Hampshire	4	Nebraska	8
California	9	North Dakota	3
Connecticut	6	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Ohio	23
Kansas	10	Oregon	4
Delaware	3	Maine	6
Wyoming	3	Rhode Island	4
Illinois	24	South Dakota	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Indiana	15	Washington	4
Massachusetts	15	West Virginia	6
Michigan	14	Wisconsin	12
New-Jersey	10	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	13	North Carolina	11
Minnesota	9		
New-York	36	Total	325

"In additon to this 325, there is a probability of his receiving 44 additional Electoral votes, making 369. I name these States as likely to go for McKinley: Missouri, 17; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12. Total, 44.

"I concede to Mr. Bryan but 78 Electoral votes, as follows:

Utah	3	Mississippi	9
Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	South Carolina	9
Florida	4	Louisiana	8
Georgia	13		
Idaho	3	Total	78

"About ten days ago Chairman Babcock estimated that we would elect not less than 194 Republican members to the next House. The information we have since received justifies me in predicting now the election of at least 224 sound-money Republicans to the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Babcock is making a vigorous and aggressive fight, and I believe his efficient work between now and election day will materially increase this number.

"I look for some phenomenal majorities in a great many States. In my own State, Massachusetts, I expect to see Major McKinley's majority more than 125,000, and the majority for our candidate for Governor, Roger Wolcott, will exceed this figure, in view of the fact that the Democratic-Populistic candidate, George Fred Williams, will receive less than 75,000 votes."

MR. MANLEY'S FORECAST.

McKinley, 295; Bryan, 110, and Doubtful, 42.

Republican National Committeeman Joseph H. Manley yesterday gave to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a forecast of the Electoral vote for McKinley and Hobart, as well as a prognostication of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, as they will be organized on March 4, 1897. Referring to the Senate, Mr. Manley made the following statement over his signature:

"On the 4th of March next there will be twenty-nine Senatorial vacancies to be filled. Of the fifty-nine Senators whose terms do not expire at that time twenty-nine are Republicans, twenty-four are Democrats, and six are Populists, including Senators Cannon and Pettigrew. There is one vacancy in Delaware and one in Kentucky. The vacancies in these two States will be filled the coming Winter.

"Of these twenty-nine vacancies, the Democrats will have seven, making their full number thirty-one. The Populists will have three, making their total strength nine. The Republicans will have seventeen, making their full number forty-six, leaving Delaware, Kentucky, Kansas, and Utah in doubt. Even if these four are thrown into the Democratic or Populistic columns, it will still leave the Republicans a majority of two over all.

"But the probabilities are that we shall have a majority of six over all, or forty-eight Republican Senator who can be relied upon at all times to vote for purely Republican measures, irrespective of any free-silver riders, and all indications point to the fact that the majority of the United States Senators will be for sound money and not for free silver.

Republicans in the House.

"In the House the Republican majority will not fall below 46, under any circumstances, and in all probability it will reach 90. There is a large number of Congressional districts where the vote is very close. None of these are now counted in the Republican ranks, although many of them will undoubtedly be carried by Republicans and thus swell the majority in the House to some figure above 46.

"I do not think the outlook could be better in any respect, and it now seems certain that both branches of the National Congress will be safely in the hands of the Republicans and upon the side of honest money.

"The past week has shown without a doubt that the current is steadily setting in favor of the election of McKinley and Hobart in the great Northwest and in the border Southern States. The statement as to the result, given to the public by Senator Quay, was a very conservative one, made upon the fullest information from every State and after the most careful consultation with all the members of the National Committee here in New-York.

Mr. Manley's Forecast.

"To-day, after a careful review of the situation, I give as a forecast of the Electoral vote the following:

McKinley and Hobart	295
Bryan	110
Doubtful	42

"It is impossible to defeat Major McKinley. If in the remaining days before election the Republicans and sound-money Democrats throughout the land continue to give their most energetic efforts toward the success of the Republican Party, the victory will be just what we need—a sweeping one. As Senator Quay so wisely said, 'The election is ours, and we mean to hold it.'"

Hitherto Mr. Manly has declined to make an estimate of the November result, and has consistently preserved silence as regards any forecast intended for the public. He is a conservative man, as well as a shrewd politician, and never makes a statement or gives figures unless he has weighed every point carefully. For this reason the foregoing statement, the first he has made during this campaign, will have great value.

Mr. Manly returned to Republican National Headquarters from Boston yesterday, and until after the election he, with the other members of the Executive Committee, will have charge of the Republican management at this end of the line. Mr. Manley went to Portland, Me., to attend a meeting of the stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad, and at that meeting was unanimously elected a Director of that road.

GARRET A. HOBART'S EXPECTATIONS

The Day of Action at Hand and Anticipates an Immense Victory.

Garret A. Hobart has written a letter that will be published in to-day's issue of The Dry Goods Economist. He predicts a "resounding verdict" for the Republican ticket, and says:

"Thus, leaving aside the moral question involved in the debasement of the debt-paying medium, it has proved impossible for the advocates of free silver coinage at a false ratio to convince the industrial and mercantile community that trade conditions can be improved by substituting a fluctuating standard of values for one that has gained steadiness through world-wide recognition.

"Manufacturers, importers, and domestic merchants alike know that there can be neither safety nor prosperity with a fluctuating currency. Contracts for merchandise have to be made too far ahead in these days, and the possible margin of profit has been cut down too nearly to a commission basis to admit of any gambling in the prospective value of the money which must be paid or received. The history of merchandising in this country after the culmination of inflated prices in 1865 is too recent to allow merchants to invite similar experiences.

"The natural decline of prices due to improved processes of production and to increasing competition is quite sufficient, without inviting the added ills of an unstable currency. So clear, in fact, is the commercial mind of this Nation on these points that the distant possibility of the success of the silver party has sufficed to seriously paralyze our National activity throughout this campaign. We have seen manufacturing curtailed, orders cut down through every grade of distributors, projected enterprises abandoned, incipient undertakings arrested, and the whole country pausing till the universal danger should pass.

"But at last the end is in sight. Throughout these trying months millions of American voters have patiently awaited the day of action. That day is now at hand. I believe that the various divisions of our vast industrial army, which the advocates of repudiation have wickedly sought to set at enmity one with another, are about to be heard in stern rebuke of the gospel of hatred. I believe that the honor and good sense of this people are about to speak the decisive word which vindicates those qualities before the world, and that then one and all will address themselves once more, with hope and energy, to the work of restoring and increasing the prosperity of our land."

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The Morning Call of this city will publish to-morrow the following:

To the Editor of The Call:

My opinion now is that we will carry all the Eastern States and all the Middle Western States, also Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, and old Virginia.

All these I consider sure, and do not include any States that might in any sense be regarded as merely possible or doubtful.

You may tell the readers of The Call that, in my opinion, based on the most reliable information, there is no doubt whatever of the election of Major McKinley, and the only question now involved is the size of the majority he will have in the Electoral College. GARRET A. HOBART.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 23, 1896.

BRYAN'S ELECTION CERTAIN.

Nothing Can Prevent It, Faulkner Says—Gives Some Figures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, said this morning:

"William J. Bryan will be the next President of the United States. The information that has come to us during the last week shows that nothing can now stem the tide that has set in in his direction.

"Kentucky is good for 20,000 majority, and Maryland, which has tried a year of Republican rule, will cast her vote as does Kentucky. West Virginia will shake off the nightmare of two years ago and redeem herself in the eyes of the country, both in the Presidential and Congressional election.

"It is conceded by every one that we will carry everything west of the Missouri River, and this, with the South and the States I have named, gives Mr. Bryan 220 votes, with but four necessary to elect him.

"For these four he has the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, to draw from. Does any one doubt that he will get votes in some of these States?

"If he carries Illinois, we can lose four of the States I have put in my estimate, and still win; if we carry Michigan and Indiana, we could lose the same number of States without harm.

"Minnesota will elect Linn Governor and the same votes that elect him will, under the secret ballot, give the State to the Democratic candidate for President. Michigan is to-day safely Democratic.

"The election is all over but counting the vote, and I say to you that Bryan will be the next President."

THOMAS LLOYD ON THE ELECTION.

Telegraphs Home that All Who Have Anything to Lose Favor McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Thomas Lloyd, editor in chief of The London Statist, who is making a tour of the United States to study the political conditions, to-day cabled his paper as follows:

"Several politicians from the South and West are now in Chicago, which at first sight gives the impression that there is more difference of political opinion here than in New-York, but in reality I find that the people of Chicago, at least all of them who have anything to lose, are supporters of McKinley. Mr. Hanna, who is the organizer of the Republican Party, speaks very confidently. He says he is certain of carrying Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana, and he has strong hopes of winning several Southern and Western States.

"On the other hand, Mr. Bryan's committee speak equally confident. They do not expect as large a majority as Mr. Hanna says he is sure of, but they profess to be convinced that they will win. The main doubt of those who speak impartially is as to the farmers and the laborers. It is believed that the rise in wheat and cotton, as well as the active campaign that has been conducted for some months, has convinced a great number of farmers. And great numbers of the working classes promise to vote for McKinley, but many with whom I have discussed the subject fear that a large proportion of the workingmen promise their employers one thing and will vote quite differently when the day comes.

"It is noteworthy that of all the newspapers published in Chicago only one supports Mr. Bryan, but I ought to add that a considerable number of individual journalists with whom I have spoken are supporters of Mr. Bryan. It is very difficult for a stranger to form a correct opinion in the clash of argument and assertion, but it seems certain that in Chicago, just as in New-York, those who have anything to lose are for sound money. Socialism, Anarchy, and the threat to pack the Supreme Court frightens the property classes quite as much as free silver. But they are two-edged. They attract a large proportion of laborers, while they unite capitalists. For instance, I hear of Southern planters who shrink from supporting the Republicans, but will vote for Bryan, and who intend to give a holiday on election day to their colored laborers, sure that they will vote for McKinley."

Says South Dakota Is for Bryan.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 23.—U. S. G. Cherry, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the free-silver Republicans, says the State will give Bryan 8,000 majority. He says he has returns from 1,060 voting precincts, showing that more than 10,000 free-silver Republicans have signified their determination to vote for Bryan. He argues that, as the Republican majority two years ago was 5,077, it would require only two and a half free-silver Republican votes in each precinct to overcome that mapority. He thinks the average will be nearer 10 than 2½.

SEDITION AND BRIBERY.

Jones Charged with the One, Hanna with the Other.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee to-day issued a statement in reply to yesterday's bulletin from Democratic Headquarters in which workmen were advised to ask their employers for contracts insuring them against a reduction of wages in event of McKinley's election. Mr. Hanna says:

"It is suggested that employers bribe their workmen to vote for McKinley by promising them higher wages or a continuance of their present wages. In the event that the employers will not be coerced, then the employe is to vote for Bryan, not because he believes Bryan is best fitted for the Presidency or represents principles that will advance the interests of the American people, but because his employer may not deem it a wise business policy to sign a contract in the matter of wages.

"This is simply inciting the workingman to exact a bribe before he will vote. It is not suggested that he be governed by any principle. Plainly speaking, they are advised to inform him that he must bribe them in the matter of wages or they will vote against his interests.

"This seditious bulletin is intended to foment trouble between capital and labor. I would advise the workingmen to vote according to their conscientious opinions. If they have any business to transact with their employers they can do it better upon business than upon political grounds.

"But I am not surprised at this development in the Bryan campaign. It has been evident for some time that it was the intention of the Bryan managers to create labor troubles as a part of their plan of campaign. And this is an open step in that direction.

"They would precipitate a general strike before the election. Men who would connive to destroy peaceful relations existing between capital and labor are none too good to do even worse."

Not to be behind Hanna in making charges, D. W. Campau, Chairman of the Silver Democratic National Campaign Committee, to-day made an accusation of bribery against the Republican Chairman.

"Mr. Hanna has sent twenty men into Michigan to do peculiar work," said Mr. Campau this morning.

"I mean," he continued, "that Mr. Hanna has sent these agents into that State to bribe voters to stay away from the polls. I have evidence to support my charges. I can prove that they come from Republican headquarters. We know the names of most of the men. We have them under surveillance.

"We intend to prosecute them, and to punish the man who sent them."

AMERICAN MONEY IN LONDON.

Underground Road to a Syndicate Formed on This Side.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—From one of the prominent delegates to the Street Railway Association Convention the outlines were obtained last night of a deal whereby the largest tramway corporation and plant in London, England, passes into the hands of an American syndicate.

The road is the underground railway of London, with all its ramifications and property. The new company is composed of street railway capitalists of New-York, St. Louis, Toronto, and Philadelphia. Sir William McKenzie of Toronto is at the head of the syndicate.

The details are completed, the signatures exchanged, and the whole matter is ready to be announced.

"I have for some time heard talk of the purchase of the underground railway in London," said Herbert H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night.

"I heard no particulars, but I am satisfied that only Canadian capital is interested. Messrs. Whitney and Crimmins of this city are not in it, nor are Messrs. Widener, Elkins, and Dolan.

"I have heard nothing at all as to the scope of the investment."

Ballot 27 Inches Wide.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The order in which the political parties will appear on the Cook County ballot is as follows: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's Party, Independent Gold-Standard Democrats, Socialist Labor, National Party, Middle-of-the-Road People's, Abolition of Female Slavery, Independent Nominees. The ballot is 26 inches long and 27 inches wide, and will have nine separate columns.

M. Blavier, French Senator, Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—M. Amie Etienne Blavier, member of the French Senate, representing the Department of Maine-et-Loire, is dead. He was sixty-nine years of age.

AT ODDS ON ANDRUS CASE

YONKERS CORONER AND POLICE HAVE DIFFERENT VIEWS.

Two Men Being Shadowed on the Theory of the Coroner and the Pinkertons—Police Preserve an Air of Mystery and Promise Developments of a Startling Nature—Two Important Discoveries—John E. Andrus Will Furnish Money.

YONKERS, Oct. 23.—Coroner Miles and the police began to reach out on somewhat certain lines in the Andrus tragedy to-day. At least two persons are being shadowed by the police, and from developments late to-day it is possible that a third person may be placed under surveillance.

No one had been really watched by the police until this afternoon. Soon after 2 o'clock Coroner Miles called at headquarters and held a whispered conversation with Chief Mangin. Then Sergt. McLaughlin and Detective Carroll were called before the Chief and given some instructions. They hurried out of the station after receiving them.

Sergt. McLaughlin went to the home of James Persise, the fireman employed by the Arlington Chemical works. Persise was not at home, and it was not until 4 o'clock that he was located. He was taken to the scene of the explosion, and until after 6 o'clock he was closeted with two Pinkerton men and three local police representatives. It was said that Persise was closely questioned by the Pinkertons as to his movements on the morning of the explosion and for several days previous. Persise was allowed to go home, but the police are watching him.

Coroner Miles refused to say anything about Persise. He repeated his statement of last night that he suspected no one as yet.

One of the Shadowed Men.

Detective Carroll, it was learned, had orders to shadow John Shelly, a painter, of 140 Elm Street, who was formerly employed at the National Sugar Refinery. Shelly is forty-six years old. He is said to be a peculiar fellow, with strong Anarchistic tendencies.

Timekeeper Glover of the National Sugar Refinery, when asked about Shelly this afternoon, said:

"He was employed here as a painter nearly a year ago, but was discharged because he was always crying down capital, and we were really afraid of him. We did not know what he might take it into his mind to do."

Shelly lives in a small cottage. He was not at home when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called. Mrs. Shelly, a thin, little woman, said her husband was out of work and had been for some time. Lately, she said, he had been very much depressed. He used to go with Socialists, but recently he was in bad odor with them because he was carrying a lot of Henry George pamphlets with him. Mr. Shelly came to the house while the reporter was there. He is a small man, with black whiskers, and is far from fierce in appearance. He has a peculiar habit of talking in rhyme. He would say nothing about capitalists, or the Andrus case. His wife said he had not talked about the case. She said he knew nothing about electricity and was so afraid of it that he had recently refused a position on the electric railroad.

From inquiries it was learned that Howard Hearst, an electrician and an extreme Socialist, was an intimate friend of Shelly's. No one could be found who had seen him for two or three days. He was formerly employed by the Eickemeyer Electrical Company, but, according to the manager of this company, he was discharged because he was a crank.

A boss painter named Coughlin said that Shelly worked Monday for seven hours and put in full time on Tuesday and Wednesday painting a schoolhouse far removed from the chemical works. Mrs. Shelly said her husband left the house at 10 o'clock on the morning of the occurrence.

Persise, who was found by Sergt. McLaughlin and taken to the chemical works, has been a fireman at the works for several years. He is also the local Government Inspector of Steamboats. He has lived in the city for years, and has a son and daughter employed in the chemical works.

The Coroner says that he simply wants to know where these two men are in case he wants to see them. Chief Mangin is still opposed to the murder theory. His men declared that as soon as the funeral was over they would show the Coroner something.

Police Are Pessimistic.

"I have nothing to say about the Coroner," said the Chief, "but let him keep on. Maybe he will bring out something I did not want to make public."

The police made another search of the wrecked office to-day. They recovered all of the pieces of the waste paper box, which stood under the desk. These were put together. No marks of flying iron were found on the inside.

A piece of the wainscoting, blown from under the desk, was found. In it was imbedded a piece of human bone and sinew. Some believe the bone is from the thumb. The police do not see how this bone could have been driven into the wainscoting if the bomb was hung under the desk. A part of the glove worn by Mr. Andrus was imbedded in the bottom of the desk. They claim this shows his hand must have been under the desk at the time of the explosion.

An inside view of the premises was permitted to-day. It was evident that the man who fixed the wires in the cellar was compelled to use some ladder or other high thing while working.

Mr. Andrus's Statement.

John E. Andrus has offered no reward, but has placed the matter in the hands of the Pinkertons for solution.

"I shall permit them to get at the bottom of the matter in their own way," said he. "All the money that is needed I will provide, but I do not think it is necessary to offer a reward. We are following up every possible clue. All talk about those batteries and wires having been put in place since the explosion is the purest kind of rot. My son and Hiram Andrus were through the cellar as late as last Monday, and they state positively that the batteries and wires were not in place then. I believe the arrangement was put in place not earlier than last Monday night."

Funeral services will be held at the residence and at the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 2 o'clock. They will be conducted by the Rev. S. P. Cadman of New-York.

BRYAN TO SPEAK FOR MONEY.

Will Get $50 for a Ten-Minute Talk in Illinois.

BUSHNELL, Ill., Oct. 23.—Bryan will speak ten minutes here Saturday evening, and the Free-Silver Club will pay $50 for the speech.

This is at the rate of $5 a minute.

TRAIN ROBBERS GET $20,000.

A Chicago and Alton Train Stopped by Four Men in Blue Cut.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 23.—Blue Cut, between Independence and Glendale, Mo., was the scene of another train robbery at 5:40 o'clock this evening.

Chicago and Alton Train No. 48 was stopped by four bandits, who compelled the engineer to use his coal hammer to break open a small safe.

One of the robbers went through the passenger cars pretending to take a poll while the others attended to the express messenger, fireman, and engineer. The robbers got three packages of jewelry and $300 in cash.

This is the second time that a Chicago and Alton train has been robbed in Blue Cut, which was made famous by a robbery by the James boys.

Inspector Flahive of Kansas City left this evening, with a posse of eight men, for the place where the robbery was committed. It is about twelve miles from Kansas City. The train robbed was a fast express en route from Chicago to Kansas City.

None of the passengers was molested, and many of them did not know a robbery had occurred. The train was stopped by displaying a red flag. Not a shot was fired.

The bandits had Winchesters, and are supposed to have had horses hitched close at hand.

AT WORK ON HIS MESSAGE.

Reported the President Will Urge Retirement of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Cleveland has begun work on his annual message to Congress. Besides treating the numerous matters which will come before Congress, the President expects to be able to congratulate the country on the triumph of sound-money principles at the general election. The President remains so confident of McKinley's election, he thinks the question of probabilities unworthy of discussion.

A part of the message will be given up to a consideration of the financial question. It is said the message will contain a recommendation for the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and that the President will declare himself thoroughly of the opinion that this is the only practicable remedy for the financial situation.

To accomplish this he may recommend the issue of United States bonds at a low interest for a long term of years.

"YANKEE DOODLE" NOT SACRED

Fine for Having It and Like Music Played on Sunday.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Eugene Tompkins, proprietor of the Boston Theatre, was to-day found guilty in the Superior Court upon a complaint charging him with giving a concert in the theatre on the Lord's Day, "the concert not being of a sacred nature or for a charitable object."

The music was by a brass band, which played "My Old Kentucky Home," "Au Revoir," "King Cotton," "Yankee Doodle," an aria from Goupod's "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Red, White, and Blue."

The case was tried on appeal from the sentence of the lower court, which fined Mr. Tompkins $70. To-day's verdict sustains that judgment. The complaint was brought by the Watch and Ward Society and the American Sabbath Protective League.

New Move in the Fair Will Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Notice was filed yesterday by Delmas & Shortridge, attorneys for Marc Livingston, petitioner for the probate of the pencil will of James G. Fair, that on Oct. 30 they will ask the court to strike out the answer filed by Virginia Fair and Theresa A. Oelrichs to the grounds of opposition of the probate of that will, presented and filed by Charles L. Fair, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., and others. The motion will be made upon the ground that the answer of the Fair sisters was not filed in good faith.

Palmer House Clerk Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Henry Forbes, chief clerk to Manager Howe of the Palmer House, was found dead this morning in a room at the Lavita Hotel, Chicago and Dearborn Avenues. The gas was turned on and letters to his wife and daughter showed that death was intentional. Despondency and temporary insanity caused the deed.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain, clearing by night, cooler.

The barometer has fallen, except from Texas westward to the Pacific coast, and to the northeast of New-England. It is lowest north of the lower lake region. A secondary depression covers the East Gulf States, and a third area of low pressure is central north of Montana. The barometer is highest over Colorado. Rain has prevailed in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and snow near Lake Superior. The weather is generally clear from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward. It is cooler in the central valleys, and warmer on the Atlantic coast and at the Rocky Mountain stations. The indications are that rain will prevail in the Atlantic coast districts, with cooler, variable winds, and that clearing and fair weather will prevail in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	52	48	49
6 A. M.	49	50	53
9 A. M.	51	52	56
12 M.	53	55	59
4 P. M.	53	53	58
6 P. M.	50	53	56
9 P. M.	45	51	53
12 P. M.	30	51	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54¾
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1895	50
Corresponding date for last twenty years	54

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 7.

WHO OWNS THE RAILROAD?

THE POSSESSION OF NEW-YORK AND NORTHERN IN DOUBT.

A Decision of the Court of Appeals Which Ousts the New-York Central—Complications Ensue Which Cause Great Commotion in Legal and Corporartion Circles—The History of the Case—What the Counsel Have to Say.

It is doubtful if any decision of the Court of Appeals for many years has caused such commotion in widely interested circles as that whose text first became known yesterday. This was in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, respondent, against the New-York and Northern Railway Company, the New-York Loan and Improvement Company, and the Lincoln National Bank, respondents, and Artemas H. Holmes and Alfred R. Pick, appellants. It has upset all the old law bearing on the questions involved and caused intense surprise among the legal fraternity in this city, and consternation among corporation magnates and in financial circles.

For the moment no one knows where the title to the New-York and Putnam Railroad, formerly the New-York and Northern, belongs. The property was bought under a foreclosure sale in 1893 by J. Pierpont Morgan, and by him transferred to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and this company has since operated it and expended a large amount of money on the same. But under the decision the judgment of foreclosure is set aside absolutely, and consequently all sales, transfers, and subsequent actions in the case are rendered null and void.

When the action for the foreclosure of the second mortgage was commenced by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, it was to secure the payment of $3,200,000, on which default had been made since June 1, 1892. The capital stock of the railroad consisted of $3,000,000 of common and $6,060,000 of preferred, a total of $9,000,000 of stock. Drexel, Morgan, & Co., on July 20, 1893, claimed to own $2,000,000 of the second mortgage bonds, and under the terms of such mortgage requested the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose. None of the original defendants interposed any defense, but after the suit was well under way and judgment was about to be entered Mr. Simon Sterne, representing minority stockholders to the amount of 200,000 shares, ($2,000,000 par value,) asked that such minority holders be allowed to interpose a defense in the case.

Claims of the Defence.

In the proposed answer by these new defendants it was alleged that the action was brought in pursuance of an unlawful plan and combination between the New-York Central and others to render the stock of the New-York and Northern valueless, and to secure such property for the benefit of the New-York Central; that the latter, to carry such plan into effect, purchased a majority of the company's stock, and also a large number of said second mortgage bonds, and thus secured control of the company, and changed its officers and Directors so as to make them favorable to the New-York Central, thereby preventing the New-York and Northern from saving its default on the interest or from resisting the New-York Central's scheme of acquiring its valuable property and franchise.

It was claimed also that the New-York and Northern was a parallel and competing line of the Central, and that the scheme was to secure and acquire it under foreclosure at a price less than its true and intrinsic value. This action, it alleges, was fraudulent and prohibited by the laws of this State, and in contravention to the rights of the minority stockholders of the Northern.

The application to interpose this defense was refused by several Judges of the Supreme Court, but it was finally allowed, and the case proceeded to trial.

On the trial much if not all of the important evidence offered by the new defendants was ruled out, against their objections, and judgment was entered in favor of the complainant trust company. From this judgment the new or interposing defendants appealed, and it is on this appeal that the judgment was reversed and a new trial granted.

A Mass of Complications.

But here arises a mass of complications such as the lawyers of this State have never before met with. After the first judgment was entered the new defendants entered their appeal, but did not obtain a stay of proceedings, simply contenting themselves with appealing from the judgment. In the meantime, however, the plaintiff, Mr. Morgan, and the New-York Central, being perfectly satisfied that the judgment was right and would hold, proceeded to act under it, sold the property and franchises of the New-York and Northern, operated it, and spent a large amount of money on the same. But now that the judgment is set aside their title, if not invalidated, is at least woefully clouded and unsatisfactory. For if the judgment of foreclosure was void all subsequent proceedings must be also.

It is considerable of a question to-day as to whom the New-York and Northern, or the New-York and Putnam, as its supposed new owners have rechristened it, belongs to. How to get out of the tangle is puzzling the best legal talent in the city to-day. It is possible a new trial may set matters straight, but if a new trial is had and the defendants should be able to substantiate their allegations of fraud and wrong, the case might be decided contrary to what it was on the first trial, and then difficulties would only increase, and until the action is finally decided the uncertainties of the situation cannot but be embarrassing.

During the Trial.

It has taken half a dozen firms of the most astute lawyers in the State to bring about this strange muddle. The counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was the well-known firm of Turner, McClure & Rolston; for the New-York Central were Ashbel Green and Simpson, Thacher & Barnum; for the New-York and Northern was Sherman Evarts, while Simon Sterne and James C. Carter appeared for the defendants, who interposed and caused the trouble. Among the latter is Artemas H. Holmes, also one of the best-known corporation lawyers.

During the trial of the case many witnesses were examined. Among them were J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, R. S. Hayes, E. V. W. Rossiter, Chauncey

M. Depew, George G. Haven, Jr., Louis V. Bell, John Carstansen, and Robert E. Boyd.

Minority Stockholders' Rights.

Mr. Sterne, when seen yesterday, said: "I have just received the decision and opinion in the case from Albany. I regard the decision as one of the most important for many years, as it sustains the rights of minority stockholders in corporations as against abuses by majority stockholders. It is the first case in this State where the courts have gone so far in laying down the law. The theory held in this decision has been held sound by equity lawyers in cases between individuals, but the courts have heretofore, refused to apply it in corporation cases. In referring to a leading case bearing on the subject, Judge Martin says:

"'The principle enunciated and the decision made in that case are undoubtedly correct. But the question as to the right of a majority of the stockholders of a corporation to enforce its obligations as against the minority stockholders to their injury by reason of a default caused by a wrongful act or omission of the majority, was not considered or in any way involved. It, however, seems to recognize the principle that where there is fraud or collusion, corrupt motives, or personal interest adverse to the stockholders, another rule would apply. As we have already seen, there are circumstances under which the majority stockholders occupy substantially the same relation of trust toward the minority as the Board of Directors would occupy toward the stockholders it represents, and, hence, where there are corrupt motives, personal interest or fraud, the case cited is an authority to sustain the conclusion which we have already reached.'

The Charge of Fraud.

"It is clear that there was fraud and collusion in this case, and it was through the action of the New-York Central that prevented the New-York and Northern from obtaining business, and forced the default.

"I had fourteen decisions made against us by the different Judges in this State before I finally got to the Court of Appeals with it. So strong was the opposition to my theory that I feared at one time I should not succeed, although I believed I was right from the first. But now the law is settled on the subject of a trust relation between majority and minority stockholders.

"This decision reopens the case and places the road back to the position it was in before the judgment and sale. The title to the road held by the Central is defective, if not void, and the mortgage, at best, is a doubtful lien."

Sherman Evarts's Surprise.

Mr. Sherman Evarts, attorney for the New-York and Northern, said he was greatly surprised at the decision, and did not know yet what future steps would be taken, but he supposed a retrial would follow.

David McClure, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, frankly admitted last evening that the decision was a most amazing one, and that the several counsel in the case were as yet quite at sea over the matter. He said neither he nor any one else could say what steps would be taken until they had had a consultation. "It is a most unexpected decision," he continued, "and goes much farther than any of the courts have ever gone before. It certainly makes some very new and startling law. It leaves the property of the New-York and Northern in the strangest position, and for the moment I don't believe any one knows just what to make of the situation. Of course the New-York Central will not lose the money it has put into the property. The equity courts would see that justice was done in that regard, but the legal entanglements made by the decision will take some time and study to unravel and straighten out."

NEW WESTERN FREIGHT BOARD.

Old Association Re-formed on the Lines of the Southern.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Western lines, represented at the meeting of the managers, which has been in session three days and has not concluded its work, have practically agreed upon a plan of reorganization of the Western Freight Association, but still have some details to arrange. It is understood that the new arrangement will be modeled after the Southern Traffic Association.

Two boards will constitute the governing power, one of which will be known as the Executive Board, the other the Board of Administration. The latter will have charge of rates, division of traffic, &c. The Commissioner will act with this board in an advisory capacity, and will preside at all meetings.

A deposit is to be exacted from each line to assure the payment of fines imposed by infractions of the agreement. Thirty days' notice of intention to cut any rate is required. Chairman Midgeley is not to be disturbed in his position as Commissioner. It is believed the question of restoration of rates on the 2d proximo is now definitely settled.

Bay City Railroad Mortgage.

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 23.—The Interurban Electric Street Railway has given a three-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage to secure bondholders to the Union Trust Company of Detroit. The bonds run for twenty years at 6 per cent, and are payable in gold.

Charles Brown Not Indicted.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Charles Brown, held for complicity in the mutiny on the brig Herbert Fuller last Summer, wherein Capt. Nash, the Captain's wife, and second mate Bamberg were killed, was exonerated today by the United States Grand Jury. He is held, however, in $5,000 as a witness.

Brown was the sailor who had the wheel at the time of the murders, and his testimony, it is expected, will be most important in the trial of Mate Bram, should the latter be indicted.

Chess Champions' Final Games.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 23.—Charousek and Tschigorin, who, with 8½ points each, came out as winners of the international chess tournament, will not play, as previously stated, a tie match of two games up, but will play four games in all, the winner to be he who secures a majority of games. In case the score should be even after three games have been played, they will divide the first and second prizes without contesting a fourth game. The match will begin to-morrow.

Japanese Student Arrested.

MOUNT VERNON, Oct. 23.—In the Court of Special Sessions this morning Hoko Dano, who claims to be a student at Yale College, to which place he says he was sent to study by the Japanese Government, pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny and was remanded to jail for trial. He was arrested by Patrolman Deveaugh while stealing milk from an area way in Fourth Avenue. He was fashionably attired when arraigned in court, and said that at the time of his arrest he was forced to steal because he had no money with which to buy food.

J. Lowell Moore Sent to Jail.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—J. Lowell Moore, former Treasurer of the financially ruined Globe Investment Company, was sentenced in the Superior Court to-day by Judge Gaskell to State prison for not less than three years, and not more than three years and six months, for embezzlement.

The indictment on which he was convicted charged him with the embezzlement of $5,141, the property of ex-Judge Edmund H. Bennett, in 1894.

Gov. Altgeld Almost Collapses.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Gov. Altgeld almost collapsed at the close of a forty minutes' speech at the People's Institute last evening, but after resting fifteen minutes he was able to go to the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, where he delivered another address. He spoke about twenty-five minutes at the latter place. He showed signs of exhaustion at the close of both these speeches.

Starving on the Labrador Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 23.—The revenue cruiser Hope has returned from her Summer's work in Labrador. Collector Burgess reports great destitution in Labrador, and says that hundreds of persons will starve unless assistance is promptly forwarded to them.

THE INSULT TO CARLISLE

HIS TOWNSMEN RESENT THE STALE-EGG THROWING.

Outside the Hall a Man Threw a Lighted Cigar into the Secretary's Face —Disapproved in Washington by Men of All Parties—President Cleveland Astonished that Any One Should Not Have Free Speech —Democrats May Lose Votes.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 23.—The treatment that Secretary Carlisle received from disorderly persons in the audience to whom he spoke here last night has caused warm indignation among his townspeople.

As the Secretary stepped to the front of the stage two stale eggs were hurled from the rear of the hall. One struck the chandelier in the centre of the hall, the substance trickling down upon persons in the audience. The other struck near Mayor Rhinock, who, with his wife and other ladies, occupied a seat in the front row.

A couple of minutes later another egg was thrown, which struck the lower edge of the stage. Probably not more than a dozen people in the hall knew that the eggs had been thrown. Chief of Police Pugh, who was present, made an unsuccessful effort to discover the person who threw the eggs.

The only attempt at violence toward Mr. Carlisle was made by a man named Fagin, a plasterer, who, unable to get into the hall, had remained outside. As Mr. Carlisle came out of the hall, Fagin excitedly threw a lighted cigar at him, striking him in the face. Fagin then stooped as if to pick up something in the street and throw it, but a patrolman seized the man and marched him to Police Headquarters.

MR. CLEVELAND IS AMAZED.

Did Not Suppose that Any One Would Be Denied Free Speech.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The President is astounded at the treatment of Carlisle in Covington last night. He was aware that the opposition was bitter, but he had no idea that it would manifest itself in denying anybody the right of free speech.

The outrage is denounced here on every hand, Mr. Carlisle's political enemies being as eloquent and vigorous as his friends, in their criticism. Senator Faulkner regrets the occurrence.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON VOTES.

Chairman Babcock Thinks that It Will Decide Wavering Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The treatment of Secretary Carlisle at Covington last night was the subject of earnest talk among politicians of both parties in this city this morning. Democratic leaders denounce and disavow the actions of those who assaulted the Secretary, and Republicans, while condemning the acts committed, profess the belief that the insult will help the cause of sound money in that State and elsewhere.

"The conduct of the crowd at Secretary Carlisle's meeting," said Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee, "cannot be condemned in terms too severe. Secretary Carlisle is an honored son of that State, one of her representative citizens, and went there to speak for the cause in which he believed. He was entitled to decent treatment under any circumstances, but especially was he entitled to it in his home town and among the people with whom he was personally acquainted."

"Will the incident have any effect upon the election?"

"I believe it will. There are many Democrats in Kentucky who believe that the platform of the Chicago ticket is unsound, but who have not been able to quite see their way to vote for McKinley. They have been passive in their attitude. This affair will awaken them to activity.

"The men who believe in the right of free speech and free thought cannot stand idly by and see such indignities heaped upon a man, be he ever so humble. Secretary Carlisle was there in the exercise of his legitimate rights and was exercising them in a manner that could not interfere with the rights of others.

"He was entitled to a respectful hearing and decent treatment, and this rowdyism will lose the party represented by the men who committed this dastardly attack thousands of votes. It ought to; I do not believe that any decent man, whatever views he may hold in this campaign, will for one moment indorse the actions of the Covington audience last night."

Chairman Butler, of the National Populist Committee, discussing the Carlisle incident at Covington, said:

"I regret any such conduct toward any man, however much I may oppose his position, or however much I may object to his views. It matters not in what bad faith he may have acted, he was at least entitled to decent treatment by those who went to hear him.

"Those who do not believe with him or have no use for the doctrine he advances should have remained away. Good citizens cannot indorse such proceedings, but while we do not approve of the course of those who engaged in this affair of last night, we do not at the same time approve of the course the Secretary has taken."

"HOWLED DOWN" BY A MOB.

Sound-Money Democrat Unable to Make His Speech.

WISE'S LANDING, Ky., Oct. 23.—W. B. Snyder, sound-money candidate for Elector for the Sixth District, was "howled down" by a mob when he undertook last night to participate in a debate with L. E. Zearfoss, the Democratic Electoral candidate.

Several men made a rush toward Snyder to do him violence, but were restrained. Stones were thrown in the door of the building, and Snyder was solicited by friends to retire with them by way of a rear door, as several men were awaiting him at the front door with drawn weapons.

Snyder declined to leave the hall, and when, an hour later, it again came his turn to speak, did not hesitate to face his audience.

His pluck, however, availed him nothing. His second speech consisted of only two words, "My Friends." His audience would not hear more.

A general fight followed the meeting.

Helpful to Gen. Palmer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The indignities offered to Secretary Carlisle in Covington last night were discussed at the National Democratic headquarters, and the consensus of opinion was that such treatment would do more good to the Palmer cause than anything which had happened since the campaign opened. Vice Chairman Hopkins said: "It was an outrage pure and simple, and one that will be severely rebuked by the voters of McKinley as well as the Nation at the polls."

Causes a Silver Man to Bolt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.—Ex-Congressman George W. Cooper of Columbus this evening sent a telegram to this city, accepting an invitation to preside over the sound-money Democratic meeting here tomorrow. The telegram briefly says that the treatment which Secretary Carlisle received at his old home last night precipitated Mr. Cooper's determination to separate himself from the free-silver faction.

Republicans, Democrats and Populists are fully agreed in the desire for good health, and they have found by experience that it is given by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists. 25c.

COLLEGE MEN FOR GOLD

POLL SHOWING THEY DEMAND SOUND MONEY.

Inquiries Sent to Thirty-eight Representative Institutions, and from Only One Comes an Indorsement of Silver—University of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's Own State, Does Not Favor the Financial Plank of the Chicago Platform.

The committee appointed two weeks ago by the Presidents of the Alumni Associations of New-York to collect statistics concerning the attitude of college Faculties and students on the financial question, gave out their report last night.

The committee, which consists of C. B. Hubbell, James McKeen, and C. T. Mathewson, sent letters to the Presidents of thirty-eight representative educational institutions in all parts of the country, asking the number of the Faculty and students opposed to, and the number favoring, the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

The statistics gathered show that college sentiment is overwhelmingly for sound money, not only in the East, but in the West and South. Following are the reports:

Williams College—Members of the Faculty against silver, 13; for free silver, 0; number of students favoring silver, 25; number of students against silver, 250.

Bowdoin College—Members of Faculty for silver, 0; Faculty against silver, 18; majority of students oppose free silver.

Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington—Members of Faculty favoring free silver, 3; Faculty against silver, 12; students against silver, 150; students for silver, 6.

Wesleyan University—Members of Faculty favoring free silver, 0; Faculty against silver, all; majority of students opposed to free silver.

S. W. Baptist College, Bolivia, Miss.—Members of Faculty for silver, 7; Faculty against free silver, 0; students opposing silver, 2; students for silver, 170.

Bates College, Lewiston, Me.—Members of Faculty for silver, 0; against free silver, 13; students against free silver, 250; students favoring free silver, 25.

University of Nebraska—Members of Faculty for free silver, 5; against silver, 56; students against silver, 400; students for silver, 325.

Middleburg College, Vermont—Members of Faculty for silver, 0; against silver, 10; students for silver, 10; students against silver, 90.

Harvard University—Students for silver, 109; students against free silver, 1,811.

Dartmouth College—Students for silver, 27; against silver, 371.

Claflin University, S. C.—Members of Faculty for free silver, 0; Faculty against silver, all; students all against silver.

Baker University—Members of Faculty against silver, 20; for silver, 0; students against silver, all.

Hillesdale, Michigan—Faculty against silver, 15; for silver, 0; students against silver, 93; for silver, 15.

Urbana University, Ohio.—Faculty against silver, all; students against silver, 5 to 1.

Knox College, Illinois.—Faculty against silver, 10; for silver, 0; students against silver, 312; for silver, 51.

Syracuse University—Faculty and students practically unanimous against free silver.

Strathmore—Faculty, against free silver, all. Students, majority against free silver.

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg—Faculty—Against silver, 12; for silver, 1. Students—Against silver, 136; for silver, 34.

St. John College—Faculty—Against silver, all. Students—Majority against free silver.

Trinity—Faculty against silver, probably all; students against silver, 90 per cent. Silver club of 50 to free the spirit of the law carried out in every detail. In all probability the bills will be paid and there won't be unusual delay in the matter."

The Controller concluded with the statement that the course of Col. Waring in suspending operations in the Street Cleaning Department, to say the least, was astonishing.

Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel, made the following statement to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night:

"I had a general conversation with Col. Waring this evening in regard to this matter. He told me the Controller had expressed doubt as to whether or not the act under which he had contracted for work in the annexed district gave him the power to hire extra men to move the refuse. I told him I had not as yet received any request from the Controller for an opinion in the matter. I gave Mr. Waring no opinion as to his position."

Mayor Strong, when given a copy of the order, said this was Col. Waring's business, as he had charge of the department, and it was of no concern to the Mayor at all.

It was said last night that Col. Waring's order is simply the climax to a number of differences between him and the Controller. They date back, it is alleged, to the time the privilege of sorting the refuse was given to Herbert Tate. Mr. Tate received that privilege from the Street Cleaning Department free of charge. The trouble continued until the Street Cleaning Department was ordered to advertise for bids for the privilege of final disposition of the city's refuse. Mr. Tate bid $245,000 for the privilege, but the bid was rejected on the ground that it contained a stipulation prohibiting any person or persons from overhauling ashes prior to their delivery at the dumps. The contract was finally awarded to the New-York Utilization Company. Col. Waring was in Europe at the time, but, upon his return Contractor Tate was hired to remove ashes and garbage to the dumps in the Annexed District.

The question involved now is simply whether or not Contractor Tate and his men are subject to the same civil service regulations as all other city employes. If they are, the Controller has no right to pay bills for work performed in violation of that law.

THEY CAN'T DO IT IN LOUISVILLE

The Mayor and Fifty National Democrats Wire Mr. Carlisle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—The following telegram, signed by George M. Davie, Chairman of the National Democratic State Central Committee and fifty other leading citizens, Democrats and Republicans, including Mayor George Todd, has been sent to Secretary Carlisle at Covington:

"You will have such complete protection against insult and so grand an ovation when you come to Louisville as will forever wipe out the attempt of last night to destroy free speech, dishonor the fair name of Kentucky, and to discredit her foremost citizen."

Mayor Todd, who is a Republican, this afternoon sent the following to Mr. Carlisle, at Covington:

"I am mortified to learn of the outrageous conduct of the people who composed your audience at Covington. It must have been a company of ruffians imported from other States, who offered you the insult. In this connection, I wish to assure you that on the occasion of your visit to Louisville I will see to it personally that every facility for free speech and a fair hearing will be afforded you."

Catholic University Gets $150,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—P. B. O'Brien, a wealthy citizen who died a few days ago, has left $150,000 to the Catholic University at Washington to endow three chairs, $5,000 to Cardinal Gibbons, and $20,000 to the Archiepiscopal Diocese of New-Orleans, presided over by Archbishop Janssens. Besides this he leaves smaller sums to various Catholic asylums here. He was worth nearly a million dollars, which he made in cotton shortly after the war. About a year ago he built a Catholic church costing $25,000.

TO STOP STREET CLEANING

COL. WARING ISSUES A SURPRISING ORDER.

Controller Fitch Suggested that Contractors' Employes Are Subject to Civil Service Rules—Col. Waring Refuses to Continue Work Until the Question Is Settled—Mayor Strong Says the Matter Does Not Concern Him.

Unless countermanding orders are issued this morning, the Department of Street-Cleaning will suspend operations. Not a wagon or an employe will be seen on the streets. Garbage and refuse may pile mountain high, and it will not be removed. The streets may revert to their ancient condition without one protesting broom or shovel.

The cause of this unusual condition of affairs was the following order issued yesterday at 5:30 P. M. by Commissioner George Waring:

"Controller Fitch having to-day given me his decision that a contractor working for this department cannot receive pay for a contract involving the employment of men unless those men have been regularly employed according to the civil service rules, I cannot continue any of the contracts necessary to the work of this department without making myself at least morally liable for the compensation due to the contractors.

"This means that we can hire no tugs to take our material to sea, can hire no contractor to unload our scows at sea, can hire no carts to collect ashes and garbage in the annexed district, and none to collect paper and rubbish, as heretofore, in the City of New-York. It means, too, a suspension of the contract for cleaning lower Broadway. If we can send no scows to sea we have no way to get rid of the products of our sweeping and ash collections.

"I have therefore, no alternative but to suspend all work until some means shall be provided which will enable me to resume it without personal liability.

"GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
"Commissioner."

In pursuance of this order, directions were issued last night that all the men in the employ of the department report at their various districts three times daily to answer roll call until further orders. The hostlers are to report, as usual, and take care of the department horses.

Col. Waring refused to supplement this statement last night any further than to say: "If we cannot get rid of our sweepings, and ashes, there is no use in collecting them."

Controller Fitch, when shown a copy of Col. Waring's order last night, expressed great surprise. After carefully reading it, he gave out the following statement:

"There was no decision given out by me, as described by Col. Waring. I simply said to him when he asked me to pay certain bills of Contractor Herbert Tate, that the question had been called to my attention as to whether the civil service rules did not apply to men employed by Contractor Tate, and that I would be glad to have the Corporation Counsel and the Civil Service Board consulted. I would not undertake to pass on the matter this afternoon, as I desired to comply in every way with the law relating to civil service. I am not of the belief that the civil service rules do apply in this case, but I am determined that in every respect my department shall obey the civil service laws and take the advice of the Counsel to the Corporation and the Civil Service Commissioners on every doubtful question."

Mr. Fitch said Col. Waring had acted hastily and without reason.

"He came into my office this afternoon," continued Mr. Fitch, "and said, 'Why don' you pay Herbert Tate?' I replied that the question had arisen about the civil service rules and I desired a little time to investigate. Mr. Waring then left the room in a hurry. Our conversation only lasted a minute. I have not refused to pay the bills and probably will not."

Mr. Fitch said the question arose through a communication received by him. The street-cleaning act, he said, is a special act, and provides that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may employ carts, tubs, and other property in the performance of his work. The question was raised whether or not the employment of men by contractors was covered by the words "other property."

"It is a simple question," he continued, "and it was my only desire to have the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners called to it before approving the bills. I am a believer in civil service, and when in Congress was a member of that committee. I wish to see the spirit of the law carried out in every detail. In all probability the bills will be paid and there won't be unusual delay in the matter."

The Controller concluded with the statement that the course of Col. Waring in suspending operations in the Street Cleaning Department, to say the least, was astonishing.

Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel, made the following statement to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night:

"I had a general conversation with Col. Waring this evening in regard to this matter. He told me the Controller had expressed doubt as to whether or not the act under which he had contracted for work in the annexed district gave him the power to hire extra men to move the refuse. I told him I had not as yet received any request from the Controller for an opinion in the matter. I gave Mr. Waring no opinion as to his position."

Mayor Strong, when given a copy of the order, said this was Col. Waring's business, as he had charge of the department, and it was of no concern to the Mayor at all.

It was said last night that Col. Waring's order is simply the climax to a number of differences between him and the Controller. They date back, it is alleged, to the time the privilege of sorting the refuse was given to Herbert Tate. Mr. Tate received that privilege from the Street Cleaning Department free of charge. The trouble continued until the Street Cleaning Department was ordered to advertise for bids for the privilege of final disposition of the city's refuse. Mr. Tate bid $245,000 for the privilege, but the bid was rejected on the ground that it contained a stipulation prohibiting any person or persons from overhauling ashes prior to their delivery at the dumps. The contract was finally awarded to the New-York Utilization Company. Col. Waring was in Europe at the time, but, upon his return Contractor Tate was hired to remove ashes and garbage to the dumps in the Annexed District.

The question involved now is simply whether or not Contractor Tate and his men are subject to the same civil service regulations as all other city employes. If they are, the Controller has no right to pay bills for work performed in violation of that law.

Won't Board Black Troubadours.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23.—The manager of the Black Patti's Troubadours, fifty musical persons, colored, has been unable to get accommodations for them in this city, every hotel having refused to take them on account of their color. The show is billed here for Oct. 31 and Nov. 2, and to-day the manager advertised for board and rooms. He threatens to cancel his dates and says that he has been able to get hotel accommodations in every other city in the State where the show has been given.

Which have you an eye to,

quantity or quality, when you buy something to make washing easy? If it's quality, you want Pearline. In effectiveness, in economy, and above all in it's absolute harmlessness, no matter how or where you use it, there's nothing to compare with this, the first and only washing-compound

What difference does the quantity make, after all? If you spend five cents or ten cents or a dollar for an aid to washing, don't you want the thing that will give you the most work, the best work, and the most certain safety for that amount of money? ● That thing is Pearline. 288

Millions NOW USED Pearline

REAL ESTATE BROKERS HELD.

F. D. & E. C. Thompson Arrested on a Charge of Defrauding.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 23.—Franklin D. and Edwin C. Thompson, brothers, real estate agents, with an office in New-York City, were arrested here this morning on a bench warrant issued by Judge Ralph Wheeler of the Superior Court charging them with defrauding W. F. Byrd and wife of Brooklyn, N. Y., of $7,000. When arraigned this afternoon they pleaded not guilty, and were placed under $3,500 bonds, which were furnished by Edwin M. Platt of the firm of Balch & Platt, local grain dealers.

The complaint alleges that on or about July 27 last Thompson brothers conspired to defraud Byrd and his wife of certain property, and mortgages of the face value of $3,000 secured on property in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., and Brooklyn, N. Y., then owned by the Byrds, by getting the latter to exchange them for certain real estate and other property standing in the name of the Thompsons in Colebrook, Conn., by representing that the latter was worth far above its actual value, and that in order to accomplish the exchange the Thompsons said the property in Colebrook was worth $7,000, subject to a mortgage of $1,400, while in reality it is situated in an isolated spot and not worth more than $600, over and above the mortgage incumbrance of $1,400.

TEA HIGHER IN CHICAGO.

The Price May Be Further Advanced by Speculation Here.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Reports from New-York of a rise in the tea market are borne out in the Chicago field. When asked about the matter yesterday, A. P. Upham, tea buyer for Sprague, Warner & Co,, said:

"It is true that there has been a general advance in the tea market, owing to the short crop in China and Japan. As to the statement that there is tea enough in the United States to carry the market for a year, that is pure speculation, and I am inclined to think it is not true. Chicago, which is the second distributing market of the country, has seldom been so bare as at present.

"I think it is a conservative statement to say tea has risen an average of 2 cents a pound in the last fortnight, the greatest advance being in the low and medium grades. How much further the advance will go no one can predict. New-York controls the speculative market, and if they begin to speculate there decided advances will follow, of course. The short crop which has caused the advance is not due to drought or other destructive agency, but to the low prices of the last two years, which rendered it impossible to harvest the crop at a profit."

FELL WITH SEVEN MEN.

Breaking of a Platform at Weehawken Causes Fatal Injuries.

A serious accident by which seven persons were injured, two of them fatally, occurred last night at the West New-York station of the West Shore Railroad.

The Swift Beef Company is erecting a large icehouse near the station. It is 35 by 180 feet and 24 feet high. A platform had been erected along one side of the building, on which the men were at work. One of the timbers supporting the platform broke, because of a huge knot in it, and the platform went down, carrying the men with it.

The men were dug out of the debris and taken on a special car to the lower Weehawken Ferry, where Dr. Cortright, who had been summoned, was awaiting them. He found that Eli Decker, thirty-five years old, of Union Hill, and August Anderson, thirty-three years old, of Guttenberg, were fatally hurt. A coach was called, and they were at once sent to the Roosevelt Hospital, New-York. The other persons injured were John Bengel of New-Durham, leg broken; Joseph Bragg of Shadyside, arm broken; John McDonald of Guttenberg, hand crushed and back injured; Louis Gottschalk of Guttenberg, leg and two ribs broken, and an unknown, whose arm was broken, but who went to his home at once.

DUKE OE ABRUZZI'S TRIP.

To Visit Niagara Falls with Several Italian Friends.

The Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of the King of Italy, who is at present in this country, having arrived on the Italian naval steamship Christoforo Colombo, accompanied by his aide de camp, Chevalier Cagni and Mr. Fregiro; Commander Bertolini of the Christoforo Colombo and officers, Chevalier Lecca, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, and William Potter, former Minister to Italy from the United States, will on Sunday visit Niagara Falls to see the wonders of the world's greatest cataract.

The Prince has selected the Lehigh Valley Railroad to carry himself and party to Niagara Falls and return, having heard so much in praise of this line. The party will leave Philadelphia by special train at 8:55 A. M. Sunday, Oct. 25, leave South Bethlehem 10:20 A. M., leave Mauch Chunk 11:13 A. M., Glen Summit 12:06 noon, Wilkesbarre 12:44 P. M., Sayre 2:42 P. M., Geneva 4:06 P. M., Rochester Junction, 4:49 P. M., arriving at Niagara Falls at 7 P. M., thus making a fast run, traversing the entire line in daylight. Returning, the party will leave Niagara Falls at 12 noon on Monday, Oct. 26, and arrive at Philadelphia at 10 P. M. Col. Wilbur, General Superintendent; Mr. Kingston, General Traffic Manager, and Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent, will accompany the party on behalf of this company.

Law Clerk's Sudden Death.

Augustus Fielding, sixty years old, cashier in the law office of Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele, at 40 and 42 Wall Street, died there suddenly at 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fielding was sitting at his desk looking over some papers, when he suddenly threw up his hands, and his head fell forward on his desk. John Daly, one of the clerks, who saw Mr. Fielding gasping for breath, sent at once for Dr. Edward P. Turner, of 30 State Street, but when the physician arrived, Mr. Fielding was dead. Heart disease caused his death. The Coroners' office was notified, and the remains were removed by permission of Coroner Fitzpatrick to his home, 124 West Sixty-first Street. Mr. Fielding was a bachelor, and had been employed at the office where he died for twenty-six years.

Medical Society's Election.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York will hold its ninety-first annual meeting at the Academy of Music on next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The regular election of officers will take place.

WET NIGHT FOR TAMMANY

LAST BIG MEETING FOR THE CANVASS SPOILED.

In the Wigwam Porter and Schraub, Candidates on the Popocratic State Ticket, Talked, and Also ex-Congressman O'Neill of Missouri —Outside Some Braves Weathered the Storm While Speakers Let the Rain Drip Down Their Necks.

The Tammany braves insisted last night that they were being pursued by persistent ill luck in the matter of mass meetings and weather. When they had William J. Bryan here, a few weeks ago, and held their first big rally "in and around Tammany Hall," it rained all the evening, and last night, when they held their second and last rally of the canvass, it rained again, and made the braves feel blue as indigo.

Word had been dispatched to the various Assembly district leaders, however, to send as many men to the Wigwam as they could, and the result was that the main hall was comfortably filled.

Wilber F. Porter and Frederick C. Schraub, the Popocratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, were the chief speakers at the main meeting, although ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill of Missouri stirred the audience up with a regular Southwestern silver speech, and got the biggest applause of the night. The outdoor meetings were dreary affairs.

Messrs. Porter, Schraub, and others of the speakers came on the platform in the Wigwam at 8 o'clock, with ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, John C. Sheehan, and Chairman Thomas S. Brennan of the Ratification Committee. The band stationed in the gallery suspended playing, but two bands that were at the outside meetings kept hard at it. Mr. Brennan nominated Mr. Ransom for Chairman, and the crowd agreed to it.

Mr. Ransom soon alluded to "that gallant young standard bearer, William Jennings Bryan," and there was a roar of applause which lasted fully a minute. Mr. Ransom said the issue was whether the country should have more money with which to do business, or whether it should have less. He said it was the trusts that had pushed up the price of wheat.

John B. McGoldrick read nearly a yard of resolutions. They declared that Tammany would redouble its efforts to give the Electoral vote of the State to Bryan and Sewall.

One paragraph said: "The masterful exposition of the National Democratic platform, as recently pronounced by that able and fearless leader of Western Democracy, the Hon. John P. Altgelt, Governor of Illinois, has had the effect of making it clear to all intelligent and impartial citizens that the Democratic Party is the ark of the covenant of Constitutional Government."

Gov. Altgeid's name was wildly cheered. Every time it was mentioned during the evening there was a demonstration.

The resolutions denounced as un-American "the efforts of employers to intimidate or coerce their employes into voting for the candidates of the Republican Party," and also said: "We denounce the coercion that compels Democrats to march in procession in honor of the Republican candidate, and we favor the enactment of laws that will make such coercion punishable by fine and imprisonment."

After the resolutions had been adopted, Chairman Ransom introduced Mr. Porter as the next Governor of the State of New-York. Mr. Porter got a very hearty reception. After declaring that it was the first time he had ever stood in Tammany Hall, Mr. Porter said:

"After the struggle for American freedom, the Constitution ordered that Congress should establish laws for the coinage of money and the value thereof. Congress did so establish laws and ordered the coinage of both gold and silver. It was not until 1873 that Congress put aside silver and established the single gold standard.

"Under the system of the past twenty-three years the industries of the country have been running slow—some only half time. Money is scarce, and the working people find it difficult to get a little of it. In this period of hardship a body of patriotic men meet at Chicago and adopt a platform advocating a system that will bring relief to the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man. I approved that platform at the time of its adoption, and I stand squarely upon it now. (Much applause.)

"I have the greatest admiration for that noble standard bearer of the common people, William Jennings Bryan. He has unfurled our glorious flag in nearly every State of the Union, and has never allowed it to trail in the dust.

"All we ask is for the return of stolen property; give us back our money standard as it existed prior to 1873. What the workingmen want is good wages and steady employment. Under silver coinage there will be more enterprise and more business. There will be more demand for labor, and in the greater demand there is always higher wages."

Frederick C. Schraub followed Mr. Porter He made one of his characteristic speeches and praised Gov. Altgeld. He said that not all the Germans were for sound money. He asked all Democrats to display the American flag Oct. 31. He said the Republicans were trying to put a blot upon it.

"I was in Troy last night," he said, "and I had the privilege of consulting with that grand old Democrat, Senator Edward Murphy, and he wanted to have me tell you boys of Tammany that he is with you in this fight."

Ex-Congressman O'Neill opened his speech by declaring that Missouri would give a plurality of 75,000 for Bryan.

"We are not dealing," he said, "with a financial question only, but we are dealing with a conspiracy that was hatched in 1873."

Mr. O'Neill said that Ireland was ruined by the English money system. "We don't want that English system over here," he declared.

"When we look along the line we see that everything is against Bryan except the people, and they will be with him in November."

Mr. O'Neill pleased his audience so much that he had to make several bows in response to the outburst of applause that greeted the conclusion of his speech.

William Hepburn Russell made the concluding speech. He said: "Senator Hill is under the spell of Svengali Whitney. He won't open his mouth."

Resolutions in memory of ex-Speaker Crisp were adopted at the conclusion of the meeting.

THE OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

Speakers Talked in the Rain, Some with Heads Uncovered.

The rain was coming down steadily at the start of Tammany's out-door meetings last night. The rockets went up listlessly and shot off into a few spluttering sparks instead of colored stars. It was hard work to get the roman candles to ascend even the height of the building. The red and green fire turned out more smoke than brilliant light.

But there was a crowd ready to hear the speakers. On each side of the main entrance to the hall stands had been erected, and toward Union Square another was placed in the street.

It was a curious thing that the people outside preferred the shelter of their umbrellas to inside protection, for a meeting had been arranged in the room down stairs. Joseph Stiner, who had charge of this meeting, invited the outsiders to come in and fill up the vacant chairs. He even said they could smoke, but they would not go. A very few took front seats, but after a couple of speeches that meeting was stopped. No one would go down stairs.

Outside the crowd gathered in little bunches and listened to the Bryan speeches. The listeners were not demonstrative. They couldn't applaud with their hands, for they had to hold umbrellas, the sidewalks were wet, so stamping would have no effect, and it choked the lungs to yell in the damp air, as the orators found to their sorrow.

One or two men hissed at one of T. W. Coakley's remarks. Mr. Coakley comes from Boston. When he heard the hisses he shouted, "Do you hear the hiss of the serpent in the Garden of Eden? It comes from the fat of some corporation."

"Well, if this is the Garden of Eden," remarked a hearer, "no wonder Adam got out." And he pasesd on, turning up his coat collar.

Some of the speakers had umbrellas held over them, from which rain dripped down their necks. Some went out bare-headed and had their foreheads cooled. Others held their own umbrellas and in flights of free-silver talk waved them and got wet just the same.

The speakers who talked outside were W. A. Cotter of Newark, N. J.; John W. Keller, G. W. Gibbons, Albert Bach, William Sulzer, C. Meyer Zulick, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Michael F. Blake, J. Kundelon, William McMutrie Speer, Maurice B. Blumenthal, A. T. Docharty, Stephen S. Blake, and August W. Peters.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE WITH EACH PACKAGE OF

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

AN OPPORTUNITY TO

MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS

WITHOUT COST.

MR. M'KINLEY'S QUIET DAY.

One of Five Delegations That Called Traveled 1,000 Miles.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Damp, cool air and leaden skies greeted the pilgrims who came to Canton to-day, but neither chill Autumn winds nor threatening clouds are potent enough to check the flow of incoming delegations or repress the ardor of Major McKinley's visitors. Five delegations came to-day, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and Indiana bringing Major McKinley assurances of support and promises of victory.

A delegation from Logansport, Newcastle, Kokomo, Anderson, and Richmond, Ind., were the first callers to-day.

Two hundred Santa Fé Railroad men from Kansas, who had traveled 1,000 miles and had been thirty-four hours on the train, cheered Major McKinley for several minutes. He greeted them warmly. This delegation has traveled further than any other that has visited the candidate.

A delegation unique in character came next. It was composed of members of the State Association of Pennsylvania, Directors and Overseers of the Poor. The association has been holding its annual session in Pittsburg and the members decided to call on Major McKinley to-day before parting for their homes.

The fourth delegation was a large one from several counties in Northwestern Ohio. There were 1,400 voters in the party.

The last delegation, the largest one of the day, came from Armstrong County, Penn. There were 2,500 men in line when the delegation marched up with its band playing lively airs. The spokesman was Congressman H. D. Heiner. It was his opinion that P

BOBBING WHEAT TRADERS

EAGER TO BUY AND SELL ON THE EXCHANGE.

Active Market, with Fluctuating Prices and a Display of Energy on the Part of the Brokers—Big Purchase for Foreign Shipment—Freight Rates Advanced on the Ocean, and Ships Hurrying to Port for Valuable Cargoes.

The traders in wheat at the Produce Exchange had as active a market yesterday as they could desire. They traded in 9,005,000 bushels of December wheat at from 79¾ cents a bushel to 78⅛ cents, and up again to 80¼ cents a bushel, closing at 80⅛ cents. The same day last year December wheat sold at 67½ cents.

Wheat closed Thursday night at 77⅝ cents, and sold up three-quarters of a cent a bushel on the curb. Yesterday morning it opened 2 cents a bushel above the closing price of the night before, and a grand rush was made by all the shorts and sellers of calls to get the grain to make good their contracts. Their efforts forced the price up to 80¼ cents a bushel, and then on a lower Chicago market and reports of tight money and selling by Cudahy and Armour, the market broke rapidly, until it touched 78¼ cents a bushel, the lowest price of the day.

As the price declined the traders became almost frantic in their efforts to throw over their wheat, and get short of the market, which most of them succeeded in doing, for many of the more hopeful merchants and representatives of foreign houses took all that was offered around bottom figures.

The biggest individual purchase for export that has been made in many days was made between 78¾ cents and 78¼ cents—a representative of an Antwerp house buying 45 loads, 350,000 bushels, for which he engaged freight room several days ago with one of the great transatlantic lines.

The price did not remain at 78¼ cents for more than a few moments, for right on top of the break came a report that Armour had turned buyer; that he had only made a "scoop," and that shorts had better be covered. The same display of wild energy was then again shown, but this time it was for the purpose of buying wheat, not to sell it, and in a short time it was above 79 cents a bushel, with the bulls and the bears standing watching each other, as a sort of truce was declared with both sides watching Chicago quotations.

A little something was being done, of course, but it reminded spectators of the popping of torpedoes after great cannon crackers had been set off. A few offers of and bids for unimportant lots were made, but the strong-lunged and strong-armed men were not shouting and struggling in the "pit."

The market worked up to 79¾ cents a bushel by 1:30 o'clock P. M., hesitated for a moment, and then within the next twenty minutes was bid up to 80½ cents a bushel, the highest price of the day. It then receded slowly, and at 2:15 o'clock P. M. closed at 80⅛ cents bid. A few minutes later it was offered at 80⅛ cents a bushel "on the curb"—"on the curb" being a mere fiction, as the trading was done in the "pit," but as it was after the close the trades were not recognized by the exchange and were not included in the day's sales.

Nearly every one on the Produce Exchange is a "bull" on wheat. All believe that it will go higher except a few men who are always waiting to sell at the top, and these of late have made many sales to their sorrow. They said yesterday that bulls and bears alike made losses, as the market was one that no trader could catch. Those who bought to hold, they said, were the only ones who could figure out profits.

One of the elements that had a bullish effect on the market here yesterday was the rise in the California market. It was said that wheat went up there 7 cents a bushel yesterday.

The foreign demand for wheat has had an unprecedented effect on ocean freights. All the regular lines have disposed of all their freight room until the first of the year, and some of them are now making contracts to carry wheat in January. Their rates have gone up 45 per cent., and the rates for "loading on berth" for tramps and outside freighters are 300 per cent. higher than they were a short time ago, and vessels are coming here for cargoes from abroad and all along this coast.

A report from Baltimore stated that seven steamships had just been chartered to carry grain abroad. Two of them will load in Philadelphia.

WHEAT SEESAWS UPWARD.

December Closes in Chicago 2 1-4 Cents Higher.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The wheat market opened with the excitement of yesterday considerably abated. Liverpool did not fully recognize the panic which struck prices on this side of the water, and the evident confidence shown by cables served to reassure the trade here at the opening. December opened from 1½ cents to 2⅛ cents higher than it closed yesterday, the most of the recovery taking place on the curb.

After the opening trading, which was comparatively tame, was over, the market gradually grew in steadiness, and shorts, feeling that prices were in the way of reacting, began to take in their profits. There was not the faintest suspicion of trouble among commission houses, and none is feared unless something unforeseen should occur.

Prices having advanced 22 to 23 cents without causing disastrous results, it is argued that they should be competent to withstand a ten-cent break. Most commission men have taken precaution to secure liberal margins in order that just such conditions as now prevail might not find them unprepared.

At the expiration of the first half hour December was quoted at 72¾, 2¼ cents higher than it closed yesterday. Prices broke 1½ cents during the morning, the decline being sharp, but no heavy lines coming on the market, the selling for the most part representing holdings of scattered "longs." Yesterday's decline eased up the pressure coming from stop orders and that class of selling was not so prominent to-day.

About noon another rally occurred, which advanced prices ½ cent from the inside, December then standing at 72 cents, a net advance of 1½ cents over yesterday's close.

The earlier improvement in wheat was sustained to the close. Bulls gradually recovered their nerve, and when it was reported that San Francisco had sold another cargo for shipment to India, the buying became sharp. Prices advanced until they were about in the position occupied at the opening. Later a flurry carried prices still another half cent up, but here the selling became heavy and the advance was not sustained.

December closed at 73⅛, 2⅝ cents higher than yesterday.

ESTIMATED GAIN TO THE FARMER.

Profits of the Rise $58,688,000, the Secretary of Agriculture Says.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The Secretary of Agriculture to-night issued the following:

"After a careful canvass of the situation, the most conservative estimate of the amount received by the farmers for their wheat, up to the 21st inst., when wheat reached its highest point, is $28,688,000 over and above what they would have received at the prices ruling Sept. 1.

"According to the most reliable advices and the experience of good authorities enjoying special advantages for forming sound opinions, not less than 45 per cent. of this year's crop is still in the farmers' hands.

"In view of the uncertainties of the market, it is difficult to estimate on the amount that will be received by producers for that portion of the crop still in their hands, but, on the basis of yesterday's prices, there would be a further gain of nearly $30,000,000 over the value based on the prices ruling Sept. 1.

"If, therefore, the average price of wheat should not fall below the present figures, the proceeds from the sale of this year's wheat crop will net the farmers not less than $58,688,000 over and above the value of the crop on Sept. 1."

CORRESPONDING GAIN IN ST. LOUIS.

The Failure of L. A. Coquard Had Little Effect on the Exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—December wheat opened this morning at 75 cents, an advance of 1⅞ over yesterday's close. Trading was rather lively in the first fifteen minutes, and under the influence of lower cables, coupled with the rumor that a prominent broker was in financial trouble, the bears raided the market and forced the December option down to 74¼ cents. The market rallied slightly, and at the end of twenty minutes of trading December wheat was quoted at 74⅝ cents.

The reported failure of Broker L. A. Coquard had but little effect on trading, and December wheat slowly advanced until it touched 75½ cents. In the next hour it remained about unchanged, and at 12 o'clock was quoted at 75 cents.

After 12 o'clock December wheat rose steadily until it touched 76½ cents. It then reacted and closed at 75⅞ cents.

SAN FRANCISCO FOLLOWS THE EAST.

Trading in May, Though, Was as Lively as in December Options.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Higher prices at Liverpool, New-York, and Chicago had a stimulating effect on the local wheat market this morning. At the early call December opened at $1.35½, and closed a cent lower. May opened at $1.39 and dropped to $1.38⅝.

The second session was considerably animated and sales were frequent. December ran up quickly from $1.36¾ to $1.37½, at which it closed. May opened at $1.40 and sold up to $1.40⅝, nearly 100,000 centals changing hands.

May jumped to $1.43 at the final morning session, subsequently receding to $1.41¾. December climbed to $1.39, and after many fluctuations closed at $1.38⅝. Sales for the session amounted to 112,000 centals.

EUROPEAN MARKETS WAVERING.

Influenced in a Marked Manner by American Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—All the European wheat markets to-day were influenced by the weakness of yesterday's American market.

The Antwerp market opened weak, but recovered after the receipt of cablegrams announcing the opening prices in London and America. Importers have picked up any cheap offers that were available, but millers for the present are out of the market. Spot wheat was very firm to-day, but it was not following futures downward because the stocks were very light.

In Paris, flour is dearer for the current month's delivery, and holds a full degree of steadiness for the distant options. Wheat opened weak, but recovered and closed firm.

The Berlin wheat market opened weak and 2 marks lower, but recovered and closed firm at half a mark above the lowest price of the day.

In the Amsterdam market wheat was nominally quoted.

The Buda-Pesth and Vienna markets were weak and lower.

The Danubian and Russian markets closed about a shilling below the top prices of the day on resales due to the weakness of yesterday's American market, but shippers were very firm, and declined to accept business except upon their own terms. Freights were high, ranging from parity with London prices to from 2 to 3 shillings above.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.—To-day's wheat market opened cheaper than yesterday under the influence of American advices, but there were fair realizations. The market further receded after the opening, but speculation was renewed, with the result of advancing the prices 2¾d. per cental from the bottom prices. Under the influence of disappointing American cables the market eased off toward the close, finishing a farthing lower on the day. The general undercurrent of the market is favorable to an advance, to-day's decline being merely a natural reaction after the late rise.

Closed 2 5-8 Higher at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—Wheat on 'Change this morning opened 1¾ to 2 cents higher. Under heavy offerings the advance was lost in a few moments. The market again advanced to ¾c. higher than last night's close. It was wild in the first hour and large sales were made. Wheat closed firm and 2⅝ cents higher. It is stated there is no danger of any failures here except on a big bulge.

PRINCE LOUIS ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Luncheon for William Potter, Former Minister to Italy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—Prince Louis of Savoy and his fellow-officers of the Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo this morning visited Cramps' shipyard. The visitors were shown through the various departments, and they inspected the Government vessels in course of construction. The Prince entertained ex-Minister to Italy William Potter and a party of friends at luncheon in the Union League Clubhouse, and this evening he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. John Thompson Spencer at her residence. A large reception followed the dinner.

Mayor Warwick this afternoon visited the cruiser and paid his respects to Capt. Bertholini.

Prince Louis has accepted the invitation extended through Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to visit Niagara Falls, and will leave here on a special train Sunday morning. Mr. Potter will accompany the party, which will include Capt. Bertholini, Italian Consul Lecca, a number of officers from the cruiser Colombo, and several Lehigh Valley Railroad officials. The return from Niagara will be made Monday. Tuesday Col. Edward Morrell will take the Prince and party to the Country Club on a tally-ho. Tuesday evening a dinner in the Prince's honor will be given at the Hotel Walton, and on Wednesday the Cristoforo Colombo will leave for New-York.

Mayor Bogart Uses His Fist.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 23.—Gilbert D. Bogart, Mayor of Garfield, a small place near here, this afternoon had a fight in his office on Main Avenue, this city, with James Rawson, a Democratic politician of Lakeview. Bogart is a Republican. Rawson entered Bogart's office and began to abuse him. Rawson called him a scoundrel and other names, and said he was the enemy of workingmen. One word brought on another, and Bogart finally struck Rawson on the eye, knocking him down.

At this point friends interfered, and the men were separated. It is said that arrests will follow. Bogart is sixty and Rawson fifty years old.

Official of a Broken Bank Accused.

NEW-WHATCOM, Washington, Oct. 23.—On the basis of information brought out by an examination of the books of the Puget Sound Loan, Banking and Trust Company, that suspended during the panic of 1893, resumed the following year, and again suspended a few months ago, Will A. Langdon, formerly the bookkeeper of the bank, was arrested yesterday at Moscow, Idaho, charged with embezzlement. He went to Moscow a few days ago from Walla Walla, where his parents live. The expert's report shows astonishing irregularities, reflecting seriously on some of the former officials of the bank.

On the way to the theatre dine in the magnificent dining hall of the new Hotel Manhattan, and enjoy coffee and a cigar amid the palms of the Mezzanine gallery. 42d and Madison Avenue. —Adv.

CONSULAR MONEY REPORTS.

Statistics Which Touch the Issue in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Secretary of State, July 25, sent instructions to the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States directing them, as "in view of the great popular interest in this country in the currency question, the experience of other nations becomes a matter of immediate importance," to prepare reports of the currency of the countries to which they were accredited, showing, among other things, the nature of the standard of value, amount of money in circulation, and the effect of the existing currency on manufacturing industries, rates of labor, and agricultural products and prices.

It was stated that the object of the department was to set forth the actual conditions in every country of the world, in order that the people of the United States might be informed accurately as to the practical effects on industrial activity, prices of commodities, and wages, of the various systems of currency in force.

The department to-day issued the first volume, consisting of 270 pages, of these reports, covering all the reports so far received, including those of European and South American countries, Mexico, and Central America.

Frederick Emory, Chief of the Department of the Bureau of Statistics, who is in charge of the publication, summarizes the reports as follows:

"While it is evident, from the many variations in prices of commodities and rates of wages during the past ten years, as disclosed in detail in the reports, that an exact expression of the general results cannot be given within the compass of a single table, it is possible to group together statements as to the nature of the currency and the per capita circulation, and to make an approximation to the general changes in prices and wages, i. e., the increase or decrease, in each country treated of. Two important facts seem to have been established, viz.:

"1. There has been a general decline in the prices of commodities, especially in certain raw products, throughout the world.

"It is claimed, on the one hand, that this decline in prices is due to scarcity of money, and, on the other hand, that it is to be attributed to progress in invention and increased production both of raw materials and manufactures, causing keener competition, with the inevitable accompaniment of lower prices.

"It will be noted in Mexico that prices have been steadier for articles which could be most profitably exported for gold, and that sharp fluctuatons, due to local scarcity of product, have occurred in such articles as wheat and corn, in which the prices have been generally downward in the markets of the world.

"2. That there has been a general advance in wages, especially marked in the leading industrial countries, all of which have either a single gold standard or a double standard with a gold reserve."

NAVY USED $620,131 IN COAL.

More than Half the Sum Was Spent in Foreign Ports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—According to the annual report of Commodore Chadwick, Chief of Naval Equipment, the warships last year burned 116,903 tons of coal, costing $620,131, and of this amount 61,741 tons were purchased abroad. These figures exceeded those of 1895 in proportion to the increased number of ships afloat.

It is noted that only 45 per cent. of this fuel was used for steaming purposes, the remainder being consumed for auxiliaries, including electric lighting, ventilation, &c. The principal users of coal for cruising were the Minneapolis, 5,013 tons; the New-York, 3,103 tons; the Olympia, 3,075 tons; the Raleigh, 2,957 tons; the Columbia, 2,904 tons; the Newark, 2,579 tons, and the Baltimore, 2,187 tons.

The flagship Philadelphia, which used only 764 tons cruising, consumed 2,324 tons for auxiliaries, while the Minneapolis needed only 569 tons for the latter purpose.

Commodore Chadwick says that the bureau, in endeavoring to utilize American coal as much as possible, has made a trial of placing a cargo of Pocahontas coal at Honolulu. This has been done at a rate which allows it to compete successfully with the Dominion of Canada coal, or that from Australia. It is of first importance that we should use good coal, particularly on the more distant stations, and at ports where coaling points are distant.

The reasons are many and obvious, among them being the greater steaming radius, and a thus practically greater bunker capacity, a greater efficiency in motive power, less damage to boilers, and less labor on the part of firemen and coal passers.

Homing pigeon stations have been established at Newport, R. I.; New-York, Norfolk, Va.; Key West, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal., and preparations made for a station at Portsmouth, N. H. The period has been too short to do much actual work, but the whole is on a very satisfactory basis for future use.

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTER.

Presented to the President and Ceremonial Words Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Olney presented to the President Moustapha Tahsin Bey, the newly appointed Minister from Turkey, to-day, the ceremonies taking place in the Blue Room.

The Minister's speech on presentation contained only the customary good wishes from "His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, my august master, whose constant and ardent desire was for the maintenance and strengthening of the good relations of friendship so long established between the two Governments." To this end he asked the President's co-operation.

The President replied: "Mr. Minister: My earnest desire for the continuance of the traditional friendship existing between the United States and Turkey makes it very agreeable to me to receive as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan one who by former residence in this country and association with our people for several years is so well qualified to estimate the sentiments of my countrymen and of their representative Government concerning all that concerns their good relationship to the Ottoman Empire and peoples.

"I am highly gratified at the assurances you convey to me of the friendly purposes and motives which inspire your imperial master, and which he has charged you to express and subserve, and I can cordially promise you all possible co-operation and a full appreciation of all that may be done by the Turkish Government toward the attainment of objects which I equally desire in the interest of continued good will."

Dr. Giddings to be Investigated.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 23.—A joint special committee, consisting of four Senators and eight Representatives, was appointed by the State Legislature yesterday to investigate the charges of cruelty to patients brought by the Washington County Grand Jury against Dr. W. H. Giddings, Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane at Waterbury. The patients named in the indictment against Dr. Giddings are Emma Hoyt, Lucy Williams, Hattie Lockey, Grace Wright, and Emma Strickland. Dr. Giddings is charged with stripping the Hoyt and Williams women and locking them into a room without furniture or covering, in cold weather. The other three women he is accused of having beaten.

Ellis's Condition Improved.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 23.—The condition of Ralph H. Ellis, the well-known clubman and Master of the Hounds of the Meadowbrook Club, who was injured on Wednesday afternoon by his horse falling on him while he was clearing a fence during a hunt, was reported to be a little improved this morning.

WHY CHINA COLLECTS GOLD

LI HUNG CHANG'S EXPLANATION OF THE TARIFF DECREE.

Silver Formerly Accepted for Customs Dues at the Rate of Three Taels Per English Pound Has Sunk to a Ratio of Six or Seven Taels Per Pound—Text of Memorandum Left by the Viceroy with Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The text of the memorandum mentioned in these dispatches yesterday which the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, confided to Secretary Carlisle during a long interview held at the Secretary's residence, is herewith given. Similar memoranda, it is known, were left by him with the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany, but this is the first time the text of the proposition has been published. It is as follows:

"1. When treaty relations were first entered on, in Tao Kwang's time, a tariff was established for the collection of duties on imports and exports, and the amounts to be paid were expressed in silver taels. Treaties were again negotiated, in Hien Fung's time, and the tariff was revised, but, although various changes were introduced, the tariff remained much the same as before, and the silver tael was again the designation used for the money in which duties were made payable in China. In determining the number of taels or fractions of taels to be inserted as the duty to be paid by any specified commodity, what the foreign negotiator chiefly had in view was a certain fixed amount in foreign coin with which the tael amount was then supposed to accord.

"2. Since those days, however, silver has been changing its character; it can no longer be said to hold the same position as money, and it is not only more and more becoming an ordinary item among the many items of merchandise, but is less and less valuable as compared with all other items, so that the tariff silver tael of to-day no longer retains the exchange value it showed when tariffs were first arranged.

"In the time of Tung Chin three customs taels could purchase the equivalent of an English pound sterling in all money markets, but during the last twenty years it has gone lower and lower, so that now it takes from six to seven silver taels to purchase £1 or its money equivalents, thus causing a loss to China of from 50 to 60 per cent.

"3. At first the depreciation was comparatively trifling, and was supposed to be the result of some temporary derangement which would soon right itself, but not only has depreciation continued but increased, and it is now evident that silver is no more what it was, and that the tariff unit, the Hai-Kwan tael of to-day, is not now what it was intended and ought still to be, the third of a pound sterling. This fact is of itself enough to justify action in the matter, but other circumstances have come into existence which make action imperative.

"During the last twenty years China has established legations abroad, has been purchasing machinery, building ships, initiating various works involving long and continual expenditure abroad, and has been going to the foreign money market for loans, which have to be expressed in pounds sterling or the equivalent, and all this time the very same money which China has been receiving for duties as if three customs taels still made a pound, has had to be paid out to foreigners at the rate of from six to seven taels for every pound.

"The loss is great; it is becoming too great to be silent about; it is making itself felt to too serious an extent to be borne; and both the necessities of the day and considerations of what is fair and right demand that the original value of the customs tael be re-enunciated, and that the value of silver at which China consented to collect duties, viz., three taels to the pound, be observed and adhered to.

"4. The matter is not one requiring either revision of treaty or disturbance of tariff, and, as a matter of fact, the tariff as a whole is so light that to require its application in sterling not only accords with its fundamental idea of ad valorem duties, but can be no hardship to anybody, while it is, besides, what China is entitled to. But in order to avoid the inconvenience of unexpected changes, the relative value of the tariff tael and the pound sterling ought to hold good, say, for a whole year, for revenue purposes, and ought to be fixed and published in advance.

"Hitherto, 1,000 customs taels have equaled 1,114 Shanghai taels, and when the tariffs were negotiated their equivalent in gold was £333 6s. 8d., that is, while one customs tael equaled 80 pence, the Shanghai tael equaled 71¾ pence; but the average value of the Shanghai tael during the last twelve months has been per tael not quite 36 pence, and, accordingly, there has been a loss of 36 pence on every Shanghai tael paid as duty, and, therefore, to make up silver enough to buy 80 pence the sum of at least 2.222 Shanghai taels is required. The arrangement proposed for 1897 is therefore this:

"(a) Duties may be paid in gold—in sycee—or in foreign coins; (b) if paid in gold, one gold pound remains, as at first, the equivalent of three customs taels, fractions to be calculated accordingly; (c) if paid in sycee, 2.228 taels of Shanghai sycee are the equivalent of 1,000 customs taels, fractions to be calculated accordingly; and (d) if paid in foreign coins, then as much of them as will suffice to buy a proportionate quantity of Shanghai sycee equal to the customs taels payable, fractions to be calculated accordingly.

"In this way the figures of the existing tariff will stand untouched—goods will pay according to the customs tael and at its original rate—the customs tael and the gold pound will stand in the same relation as before. Commencing thus with 1897, the rate for every subsequent year will be published six months in advance, so that all may know beforehand and inconvenience be avoided."

Schooner Maggie Abbott Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23.—The schooner Maggie Abbott of Boston, Capt. Lunn, with a cargo of deals and laths, bound from St. John, N. B., for City Island, N. Y., ran ashore at Watch Hill Reef about 5 o'clock this morning, and filled rapidly. The schooner's crew was saved by the Watch Hill life-saving crew and is being cared for at the Watch Hill Station. Capt. Lunn telegraphed to New-London for wreckers and they have arrived with a tug. The Abbott is twenty-two years old.

A Mississippi Steamer Sinks.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 23.—The steamer T. P. Leathers, loaded with 1,700 bales of cotton, 9,000 sacks of cottonseed and a lot of cottonseed oil, sprung a leak and sank three miles above here late yesterday afternoon. The boat was run against the bank at Palo Alto Point and lies in thirteen feet of water. Tugs rescued the passengers and brought them to Natchez. From present indications the boat will be a total loss, but most of the cargo will be saved. The Leathers was valued at $60,000.

New-Orleans Bookkeeper Arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—J. E. Bassett, an employe and bookkeeper of Swift & Co., the big Chicago pork packers, was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon on the charge of having embezzled $6,000 of the company's money. He was a member of one of the finest families in the section of the country whence he came.

Bassett was insured in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and this company was on his bond.

Prisoners Escape by Tunneling.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 23.—Nine prisoners confined in the United States jail here succeeded in making their escape some time last night, and have not yet been recaptured. They tunneled into the cells where two of the Correta train robbers in a recent attempt to escape had made a hole to the roof and let themselves down with ropes.

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DR. TANNER DIES BY FIRE.

He Became Notorious by Fasting in This City for Forty Days.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Dr. Tanner, who gained notoriety some years ago by fasting for various numbers of days, was burned to death Wednesday when the Whitmore-Robinson Company's pottery was destroyed by fire. His body is still in the ruins.

Dr. Tanner was a temperance lecturer in Minneapolis, Minn., at one time, but he gained such notoriety as he had by fasting for forty days in this city in the Summer of 1880. When Dr. W. H. Hammond offered Miss Mollie Fancher $1,000 if she would fast thirty days under watchers that he would select and she refused, Dr. Tanner, who said he had once fasted for forty-two days, wrote to THE NEW-YORK TIMES and offered to do what Miss Fancher had declined. He came here and called on Dr. Hammond, but could not agree on the conditions, and the negotiations fell through.

Dr. Tanner then hired Clarendon Hall, and on June 28 began his memorable fast. A space 45 feet by 35 feet was railed off in Clarendon Hall, and in it were placed a cot, a writing stand, and a rocking chair. Dr. Tanner, who was a short, stout man, and weighed 157½ pounds, was stripped, and his clothing and bedding were searched. No one was allowed to shake hands with him at first, or to converse with him, except in the presence of one or more of the watching physicians.

He took a few mouthfuls of water the first day. He lost ten and one-half pounds by the following Fourth of July, and complained of cold, although his temperature was 98½°. Two days later his weight had fallen to 143½ pounds, and he occasionally rinsed his mouth with water and applied wet towels to his head. He became emaciated by July 9, and the physicians thought he was starving to death. His pulse rose to 112 July 11. Later he drank more water, was driven through Central Park, and took short walks. July 23 he was offered $600 a week to finish his fast in a theatre, but he refused the offer.

Toward the end of July he grew steadily weaker, and on July 30 he had an attack of nausea and vomiting. The physicians were alarmed, and gave him an alcohol bath and a foot bath, and he revived. As he kept growing weaker it was suspected that some one had been poisoning his drinking water, and Dr. Miller, who drank a glass of water sent from Pennsylvania, felt a languor and general disturbance as from antimony.

On Aug. 6, the day before the fast ended, his temperature was 99°, his pulse 82 to the minute, and his weight 122 pounds. The following day, just before he broke his fast, he weighed 121½ pounds. The doctors advised him to begin on milk and water, but Dr. Tanner insisted on eating a piece of ripe peach and then drank a glass of milk. He then ate a large slice of watermelon. The physicians feared that gastric inflammation would ensue in consequence of his enfeebled condition, but there were no evil effects. He kept on eating, and by the evening of Aug. 11 he weighed 147 pounds, having gained a weight twenty-five and one-half pounds in 102 hours.

Mrs. Hobart Holds a Reception.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Hobart, wife of the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, held a reception at her residence in this city this afternoon for Mrs. John W. Griggs, Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, Miss Hanna, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Scott of Virginia, Mrs. McKinley Osborne, Mrs. Powell Clayton, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. John S. Barkalow, Miss Phelps, and Mrs. Roylston of Baltimore. The house was tastefully decorated with flowers. After the reception luncheon was served.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather and rain, followed by clearing weather in western portion, brisk southerly winds, shifting to northerly, in southern portion, and becoming high off the coast, cooler.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, threatening weather and rain in the morning, clearing by night, variable winds, shifting to northerly, and increasing in force off the coast, cooler.

GEORGIA, rain, followed by fair weather, cooler, northerly winds. ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and MISSISSIPPI, local showers, followed by fair weather Saturday, cooler, northerly winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair and cooler Saturday, clearing in the morning, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair Saturday, cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair during the day, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NEW-MEXICO, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly. ARKANSAS, cloudy, followed by fair, cool, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, northerly winds and cooler in eastern portion. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain, clearing by evening, cooler, winds shifting to northerly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, followed by clearing weather, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, cooler Saturday evening. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by fair in northern, fair in southern portion, winds shifting to westerly. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, followed by clearing weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local showers, probably followed by clearing weather, fresh and brisk westerly winds. OHIO, fair during the day, preceded by rain in southern and eastern portion, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair weather, westerly winds, slightly warmer. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair during the day, preceded by local snows in eastern portion, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light snows in the morning, followed by fair weather, fresh westerly winds. WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA, generally fair, warmer, light to fresh westerly winds, shifting to southerly. MISSOURI, KANSAS, and COLORADO, generally fair, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, slightly warmer. IOWA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds shifting to southerly. NEBRASKA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and threatening weather, warmer in eastern portion, winds shifting to southerly. WYOMING, fair and warmer, southerly to westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, followed in northern portion by local showers, winds shifting to northerly, and cooler.

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RULES FOR THE BRIDGES

DIRECTIONS TO NAVIGATORS OF HARLEM RIVER.

Secretary Lamont Indicates the Manner in Which the Draws May Be Operated—Proposed Regulations Based on the Act of Congress of June 3, 1896—Some Steamboats Using the Draws May Have to Undergo Alterations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—After Jan. 1, 1897, the commerce of the Harlem River above the bridges at the east and west ends will be subject to rules and regulations prescribed by Secretary of War Lamont.

Secretary Lamont has received from the engineer on duty in New-York suggestions for the opening and operation of the draws in the Harlem River bridges. The engineer has undertaken to draft rules and regulations in compliance with the requirements of the River and Harbor bill of June 3, 1896, which provides:

"The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe suitable rules and regulations in respect to the height and construction of the pilot houses, flagpoles, and smokestacks of all tugs propelled by steam, with or without vessels in tow, habitually using said river, from and after the completion of the bridges at Third and Fourth Avenues now being modified by direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with the act of Congress approved September 19, 1890, entitled: 'An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, to the end that the draws of said bridges shall not be required to be opened or operated oftener than necessary between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon:

"'Provided, that the draw of the bridge at the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, authorized by the Secretary of War Aug. 28, 1894, to be reconstructed at the height of only three and one-half feet above high water, be opened at all times during the day and night when approached by boats desiring to pass it.'

The proposed regulations for the use of the bridge follow:

"1. The draws on the bridges spanning the Harlem River shall not be opened except for vessels propelled by steam, with or without vessels in tow; nor shall they be required to be opened at any times other than between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, (River and Harbor act, Sept. 19, 1890,) except as hereinafter prescribed in Section 7.

"2. The clear space limited by the River and Harbor act of Sept. 19, 1890, 'between the under sides of the bridges and the high water of Spring tides,' is twenty-four feet, and in order that the draws may not be required to be 'opened or operated oftener than necessary between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,' the pilot houses, flagpoles, and smokestacks of all tugs propelled by steam, with or without vessels in tow, 'habitually using said river,' must not be over twenty-four feet high above the water line, and if now exceeding that height must be so reduced in height or hinged that they can conveniently pass underneath the draws when closed.

"3. When a vessel, tug, or steamboat approaches the bridge within the time prescribed for opening the draws, the master thereof shall signify his desire to pass through the draw by three blasts of the whistle. If the draw is ready to be opened, the signal shall be answered by three blasts of the whistle from the bridge; if the draw is not ready for opening, by two blasts from the bridge.

"4. The draw shall be opened with the least possible delay upon receiving the prescribed signal, except when said signal is given to a railroad bridge only five minutes before the scheduled arrival of an express train. In this case the draw shall not be opened until after the passage of said train, unless the bridge tender has information that said train is delayed as much as five minutes.

"5. Any tug passing the draw of any of the said bridges as often as once a day for ten days of any month will be regarded as using said river 'habitually,' and shall conform to the regulation as to height of pilot house, flag poles, and smokestack, which is prescribed in section two above. A failure to comply with this regulation by any tug or steam vessel after one warning by the party owning or controlling any of said bridges shall be sufficient cause for refusal to open the drawbridge, for the accommodation of said tugs, until such later time as may be convenient to the party controlling the bridge.

"6. The bridge at the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, where it unites with the Hudson River, being a low bridge, 'reconstructed at the height of only three and one-half feet above high water,' shall be opened at all times during the day and night when approached by vessels desiring to pass it, upon receiving the signals prescribed in Section 3.

"8. The foregoing regulations apply only to commercial or pleasure vessels, tugs, and steamers. Boats or vessels owned or controlled by the United States Government or by the Police or Fire Departments of the City of New-York shall be passed without delay through the draws of the said bridges day and night, on identification, after receiving a signal of four blasts of the whistle.

"These rules and regulations will take effect from and after Jan. 1, 1897."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 23.—The celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Norwich Free Academy was held here to-day. Among the speakers were President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Charles Rockwell, Lanman of Harvard; Prof. Edward G. Bourne, and Dr. Robert N. Corwin of Yale, and Judge Samuel O. Prentice of the Superior Court.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 23.—John Anderson and Charles Tillotson, while at work on a scaffold at Richard and Bowery Streets, this morning, were precipitated from the third story to the ground by the falling of the scaffold. Anderson was instantly killed, and Tillotson's back was broken.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 23.—Robert E. Prior, a farmer living on the Middlebury Road, was killed this noon by a bull. The animal crushed him against a manger, breaking Prior's neck and crushing in his breast, causing instant death.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—William J. Henry, a nine-year-old school boy, had the hearing of his left ear ruined by Charles Johnson, another boy, dropping a pebble into it and rupturing its drum.

SUMMERVILLE, West Va., Oct. 23.—A boiler in a sawmill near here exploded yesterday, killing three men and severely injuring two others. Francis Wiley, owner of the mill, was one of those killed.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 23.—While David Vedder and family, residing near Glen, were absent from their home yesterday, a thief entered the house and stole securities valued at $6,000.

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The Supreme Court today granted a new trial to Romelus Catel, who was sentenced to be hanged November 6, for the murder of the Stone family at Talmadge last March.

ANGLESEA, N. J., Oct. 23.—The steamer Spartan, which grounded on Hereford Bar during the recent storm, was floated at 6:40 o'clock this morning. She signals "All right; all safe."

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Oct. 23.—The deer season opens to-morrow, and will continue until Nov. 5. Last year fifteen were killed in this vicinity, and a good season is anticipated.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Ephraim Adams, formerly of Boston, but for several months chef at Tuohy's Café, committed suicide by taking poison last night.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 23.—The authorities have

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—A Good Thing—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15 Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Night at the Circus—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—His Late Wife—8:00. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Football—Yale vs. Carlisle Indians—3:00.
MURRAY HILL—In Mexico—1848—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PALMER'S—Squire Kate—8:15. Matinée.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

TWELVE PAGES.

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1896.

PATRIOTISM AT PRINCETON.

When President PATTON presented Mr. CLEVELAND at Princeton on Thursday he alluded to the President's wish not to accept a degree from the university, and added: "It would have pleased us to honor ourselves in honoring him, and in so doing to bear public testimony to our high appreciation of his public services and strong patriotic position in this hour of his Nation's trial." And when Mr. CLEVELAND had closed his address, that remarkable assembly, including a greater number of men eminent in literature, in art, in science, in the whole domain of thought, representing the Old World and the New, than our country has seen in years, recognized that the graceful and sincere tribute of Dr. PATTON had had a fitting response. Every sentence of the address was laden with patriotic spirit. It was not vainglorious. It was not rhetorical. There was nothing of the art of oratory in it. There was no appeal to prejudice or passion, to National conceit or international antipathy. It was the plain talk of a man who believed that this is "the hour of his Nation's trial," and was bound to use all the influence his office or his personal reputation gave him to point the path by which the trial can be safely passed.

The occasion has been spoken of by many who were present as a "triumph" for the President. In one sense it was so. The audience was highly critical, and in the great multitude there must have been but few, very few, who had not enjoyed advantages of education and training denied to the speaker. There were many to whom all the intellectual phases of the higher education are the field of daily and constant study and who have won distinction in that field. To challenge the attention and win the sympathy, respect, and gratitude of such an audience was a task of no common sort, in which Mr. CLEVELAND was distinctly successful. But the "triumph" was one of character rather than of intellect, and it is a matter for deep gratification that the spell Mr. CLEVELAND laid upon the assembled scholars was that which simple fidelity to principle exerts. It was that which lies within the grasp of those whose mental gifts and educational advantages may be of the humblest sort.

We note that some of Mr. BRYAN'S friends charge Mr. CLEVELAND with introducing "politics" in his address. They are plainly right, and they are naturally offended. There was politics in it, as there must be in these days in any discussion of the Eighth Commandment. It was an eloquent and cruel denunciation of what Mr. BRYAN stands for and advocates. It was a solemn warning of the perils with which his party threatens the country. It was a lofty appeal to sentiments that cannot prevail without bringing Bryanism to shame and disaster. And in that large audience there was not a man who did not see this meaning in the address, not one who objected to it or broke the general and hearty applause that greeted it. The time has not yet come when on such an occasion and in the hearing of such a gathering propriety or ethics can be adjusted by a fifty-cent standard. The time has not yet come, and will never come, when an honored public man can be limited in his discussion of the law that should govern civic life in the United States by the sensibilities of those who "feel the halter draw."

THE BREAK IN THE SOUTH.

There are many hopeful signs of crumbling in the solid South. It appears in the failure of the efforts of Democrats and Populists to fuse in certain States and in the tendency of Republicans and Populists to combine in others. It is seen in the breaking away of sound-money Democrats from party ties in spite of the strong motives that have heretofore existed for holding together to maintain control in State and local affairs. One of its most conspicuous evidences is the open avowal in such a State as Georgia of a determination on the part of prominent Democrats to vote for McKINLEY by way of giving full weight to their opposition to BRYAN. Another significant sign is to be found in the determined effort in Virginia, Alabama, and elsewhere to secure a fair election and an honest return of the result of the voting in November.

For a long time there has been no denial of the fact that the negro vote has been suppressed in the South wherever it has been regarded as a menace to "white supremacy," which has meant the supremacy of the Democratic Party. Intimidation, corruption, legal devices for making it difficult to vote, fraud in registration, in voting, and in the making of returns, have been resorted to as a means of making sure of Democratic control, and have been justified or excused by the assumed necessity of protecting public interests against ignorance and incapacity. The tendency of Democrats to hold together and of white citizens of intelligence and property to be Democrats regardless of the issues of National politics has been strengthened by a dread of Federal interference with the regulation of elections, which would break down what were regarded as the safeguards of white supremacy or the supremacy of those who were capable of maintaining a government that would protect the interests of the people. The fear of Force bills has been a potent factor in keeping the South solid.

This is the first Presidential campaign since the civil war in which there has appeared to be no ground for that fear. The Republican platform contained no veiled threat of interference with elections in the States in the form of declarations about free elections and a fair count, and Major McKINLEY has given one indication of sagacity in deprecating sectional division and appealing to a common patriotism to protect the Nation's honor. It is safe to say that the era of Force bills and Federal interference has passed, and that the Southern States will be left, like the other States, to regulate the exercise of the suffrage subject to the guarantees of the Constitution. This will encourage the people of the South in their efforts to secure honest elections for themselves, and will promote the tendency of whites and blacks alike to divide upon the actual issues of our politics, instead of standing arrayed against each other as hostile forces. It will have a salutary effect if Southern Democrats in large numbers break away from the "regular" party candidates this year on the issue of sound money.

A CAMPAIGN OF RIOT.

No decent American can read without a thrill of patriotic shame that Secretary CARLISLE was received with jeers and insults on his first appearance in his own home to address his fellow-citizens on the issues of this campaign. There is no man who is better qualified by study and by experience to expound the issues of such a campaign; perhaps no man so well qualified by the conjunction of both. There is no more enlightening public speaker in the country, upon the topics which he has made his own. There is none, also, who keeps the discussion of public questions upon a higher plane, who lifts it further above personality and partisanship, and gives less excuse for personal resentment. That such a man should have been rudely assailed upon his appearance, and that the assault should not have been at once repelled and resented by the ejection of the offenders is a disgrace to Covington. Inasmuch as it was symptomatic of the whole Bryan campaign it is not merely a local but a National disgrace.

That it is symptomatic there can no longer be any dispute. As it becomes more desperate, the Bryan canvass becomes more and more plainly a campaign of envy and discontent, of riot and anarchy. In the beginning of his stumping tour the candidate himself was cautious to observe decency of speech, and to pretend to discuss the subject on its merits. Even then, however, and while he was still "in the enemy's country," and was aware that it behooved him to be moderate in speech, he could not forbear from trying to stir up the envy of the poor for the rich. When he said that "when the Almighty made man out of the dust of the earth He did not use a superior quality of mud for financiers"; when he not obscurely intimated, in a speech on the banks of the Hudson River, that the Governor of New-York had no right to a country seat when millions of worthy citizens could not afford a Summer's outing, he descended, except in language, very nearly to the Tillman level. His more recent speeches have been increasingly made up of peevish and mischievous appeals to class hatred.

But perhaps the most striking symptom of the depths to which the Bryan campaign has descended has been furnished by the latest manifestoes of its official manager. Senator JONES is a respectable and sensible man who would not have been a discreditable figurehead for a Democratic campaign in which the party had retained possession of its organization and had not been captured by the Populists. Yet it is impossible to imagine him as the Chairman of a Democratic Campaign Committee doing what he is doing as Chairman of a Popocratic Campaign Committee. The latest of these performances have been the most amazing. In the first place, he issued a proclamation declaring that "employers" were coercing the men in their employ to vote for McKINLEY against their own convictions. For this monstrous accusation he did not produce one tittle of evidence, although if he had evidence of a single case of coercion, and had produced it, it would have had a far greater effect upon public opinion than his reckless and random generalities. Now he has followed up this amazing performance by one still more amazing, for he has publicly advised "the workmen of any great factory or of any great industry" to demand of their employers a pledge to advance their wages in case of McKINLEY'S election, and, failing that, to demand that their wages shall not in that event be reduced. In other words, he proposes the men shall demand to be bribed for their votes. He does not say what would follow if the employer refused to give such a pledge, as any self-respecting employer would at once refuse. He does not need to say it. What would follow would be a series of strikes that would degenerate into riots far more easily than in a calmer season, and that would tend to make the election, what the Bryanites would like to make it, a war of classes.

Happily, the free-riot plank of the Chicago platform is not yet part of the law of the land, nor is the other plank demanding that the law shall be silent when brickbats begin to fly. If ALTGELD and TILLMAN and DEBS and BRYAN composed the Administration, the Chicago platform might be enforced. But we have not come to that, and we are not coming to it. The only encouraging element in these frantic incitements of Senator JONES to sedition and riot is the evidence of desperation that they furnish, the evidence that JONES and the rest know that a vast majority of the voters of the United States are on the side of law and order.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

An interesting report has lately been made by the Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee on the improvement of the State canals which is to be executed during the coming season of closed navigation under the contracts for which bids have already been invited. The Executive Canal Committee, it may be remembered, is made up of representatives from a number of commercial organizations and has been largely instrumental in preparing the way for the improvement of the State waterways. To its efforts were due in a large measure the adoption of the Constitutional amendment permitting the necessary expenditure, the passage of the act authorizing it, and the approval of the bond issue by a popular vote.

For many months the State Engineer and his assistants have been engaged upon the preliminary work of making surveys and preparing plans, specifications, and estimates, and this is said to be about complete for the whole improvement, though not more than $4,000,000 of the total to be raised by the issue of $9,000,000 of bonds can be expended in any one year. The bids which are now invited are for contracts for twenty-nine separate pieces of work, the estimated cost of which will be something over $3,000,000 in the aggregate, and the greater part of which will be upon the Erie Canal.

It is intended to deepen the Erie Canal to nine feet, not only in the prism, but over all the permanent structures as well, which will permit the passage of boats loaded to draw eight feet of water. This, with the change in the locks, will enable each boat to carry 600 tons instead of the 240 which is now the customary cargo. Much time will also be saved in the passing of locks, while greater speed can be attained by the use of improved methods of propulsion. Among the changes contemplated is the replacing of the series of old-fashioned locks at Lockport, Little Falls, and Cohoes with modern double-length steel lift locks, with much saving not only in time but in the operation of these devices for changing the level of navigation.

It is not necessary to go into details as to deepening the channels, raising the banks, replacing locks, and improving feeders and aqueducts, but it is gratifying to be assured that the whole work is likely to be done within the limit of expense already authorized and that it is pretty sure to be completed in the three closed seasons between now and the opening of navigation in 1899, while much advantage will accrue from the improvement to be effected each year. It is expected that canal transportation will in the end be so far cheapened and increased in volume as to maintain the efficiency of the waterway as a regulator of freight charges and to hold the traffic which gives the Port of New-York its pre-eminence.

THE SILVERITES' FATAL ADMISSION.

He [Gov. ALTGELD] professes to believe and would persuade others to believe that the free coinage of silver, as proposed in the Chicago platform, will result in bimetallism or in the free coinage and use without legal restrictions of both gold and silver money (dollars) of equal value. His leases provide for payment of rent in gold. They show that he believes and expects free coinage will result in a depreciated silver dollar, and his utterances for free coinage can have no honesty in them.—[WILLIAM R. MORRISON'S letter.]

While the assertion that ALTGELD'S "utterances for free coinage can have no honesty in them" is one the truthfulness of which we are not inclined to question, we desire to point out that the teachings and declarations of the Governor are not correctly set forth in Col. MORRISON'S brief reference to them.

ALTGELD, called by prominent Bryanites "the ablest expounder of free-coinage doctrine," has repeatedly told his audiences that it is the purpose of the silver party to substitute for the dollar now in use a dollar having only half as much value and purchasing power, and that free coinage would cause this change. He assumes that the buying power of our dollar has been doubled unjustly and wickedly by the legislation of 1873, and promises that it shall be reduced one-half in order that the Government and all citizens who owe money may pay their creditors with dollars worth only half as much as those which are now the standard of our currency.

His frankness and the similar teachings of other Bryanite speakers in the West have been of great service to those who oppose the Bryan policy of repudiation and robbery. The following extracts from one of ALTGELD'S speeches, which has been circulated widely in the West, show what he "professes to believe" and how he has described the intended and expected effect of free coinage:

"In 1873 they [the "English creditors"] got our Government by law to demonetize silver. It necessarily followed that the purchasing power of gold was doubled, so that thereafter a gold dollar would buy just twice the amount of product, twice the amount of property, twice the amount of labor, that it formerly did on the average. Wheat went from $1 to 50 cents and all other farm products were sold in proportion.

"It is gold that has gone up. The purchasing power of gold has doubled, and our people are obliged to pay their debts, principal and interest, in dollars which as a matter of fact are 200-cent dollars.

"We propose to pay back the English creditors [and also, of course, all American creditors] in the same money they gave us. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power—that will buy as much—as had the dollars which they gave us. We say that their acts in getting silver demonetized and gold made dear, so as to compel us to pay in a different kind of money from what they gave us, to pay in dollars which cost twice as much sweat, twice as much blood, as did the dollars which they gave us, we say that that act was a fraud and was a crime against civilization."

This admission that the proposed new dollar would have only half the buying power of the dollar now in use—an admission made by many others as well as by ALTGELD—has been worth hundreds of sound-money speeches and tons of sound-money documents to the opponents of Bryanism.

It is an admission that all American "creditors"—the millions of depositors in savings banks, the millions who have been buying life insurance, the millions of workingmen who are creditors of their employers with respect to their wages—would be compelled to receive dollars worth only half as much as the dollars we have been using for many years. It has driven hundreds of thousands of doubtful voters away from the Bryan ticket. Col. MORRISON should not have overlooked the meaning and importance of it.

MINERS' WAGES.

D. M. HYMAN, an owner of mines in Colorado, tells one of our contemporaries that the mine workmen in that State have contributed to the Bryan campaign fund "by allowing their employers to withhold a certain percentage from their pay rolls." That is to say, they are giving a part of their wages to support a currency policy the adoption of which would cause their wages to be reduced.

The leading expounders of free-coinage doctrine boldly assert and explain that it is the purpose of the Bryan party to substitute for the dollar now in use a dollar having only half as much purchasing power. We have repeatedly shown this in extracts from the speeches of ALTGELD and others. They say that the dollar of our present currency is "a 200-cent dollar"; that justice requires the displacement of it by "a 100-cent dollar," or one having only half as much buying power; and that this change will be accomplished as the result of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Do the mine workmen of Colorado believe that, if the Bryanites should be successful at the polls, and if their predictions as to the value of the new dollar should be fulfilled, the mine owners would compensate them for the change by doubling the number of dollars paid to them daily in wages? They should read the report of the Chicago workingmen who recently visited Mexico and inquired concerning the wages paid there. They should ascertain what the wages of silver smelters and miners in that country are. They should find out whether the figures in the following table are correct:

	Smelters, Per Day.
Denver, Col.	$1.50 to $3.00
Pueblo, Col.	1.25 to 2.75
Leadville, Col.	2.00 to 3.00
Butte, Mon.	1.75 to 3.50
Great Falls, Mon.	1.75 to 4.00
Monterey, Mexico.	0.62½ to 1.12
Aguas Calientes, Mexico.	0.25 to 0.75
San Luis Potosi, Mexico.	0.37½ to 0.75

If ALTGELD and others are right in saying that the proposed free coinage of silver would give us a dollar having only half the purchasing power of the dollar now in use, the mine owners would gain very little or nothing in the market price of the metal, but would they not gain by the reduction of wages unless they should double the number of dollars paid to their men?

Mortgages as a rule are held by men of wealth and by rich institutions, such as banks and insurance companies.—[New-York Journal, Oct. 22.]

Our silverite neighbor was talking about mortgages on farm property. Where do the "rich institutions, such as banks and insurance companies," obtain the money which they lend on mortgage? The great sums loaned by savings banks are made up of the united deposits of the poor and of others whose earnings are small. These people are the owners of the savings-bank mortgages. The life insurance companies loan the money which is paid in by those who are trying to protect their families by annual premiums on life policies. Those who pay premiums and the designated beneficiaries of the policies are the real owners of the life insurance companies' mortgages. As for other mortgages on farm property it is notorious that a great majority of them are owned by persons of small means. A list of 100 consecutive mortgages taken at random from the books of a farm loan agency in Chicago showed that the owners of 35 of them were widows, while others were held for the benefit of orphans, and by farmers, country merchants, retired clergymen, teachers, and persons in other walks of life, who had saved a few thousand dollars. Thanks to the "campaign of education," the number of Americans who can be misled by the assertion that mortgages as a rule are owned by the rich has been notably diminished during the last three months.

What is called the "Sheats law" in Florida has been declared unconstitutional on the technical ground that the title is not broad enough to cover the contents of the act. It is entitled "An act to prohibit white and negro youth from being taught in the same school," but it makes it a penal offense for any person or persons, association, or corporation to conduct a school of any grade, public, private, or parochial, in which white persons and negroes shall be instructed or boarded in the same building or taught in the same class or at the same time by the same teacher. It is implied that the defect in the title may be remedied, and the court did not indicate an opinion that the provisions of the law would then be invalid, but it is to be hoped that the Legislature of Florida will take the opportunity to be reasonable and not re-enact such a manifestly outrageous law. It is surprising to learn that its author, to whose name it gives a discreditable distinction, is the State Superintendent of Education.

The British Government has acted very sharply and promptly in the case of a Chinaman who was kidnapped in front of the Chinese Legation in London. The members of the Chinese Legation certainly knew at what an impudent outrage they were conniving. It is not clear, however, that Lord SALISBURY'S peremptory note would have secured the release of the man who was doubtless caught in London to be put to death in China, if it had not been reinforced by a ring of policemen around the legation, through which the captive could not be smuggled. The incident will not probably be regarded as closed until, in addition to the surrender of the kidnapped man, an ample apology is made for the kidnapping.

It is a triumph of decorum that the annual cane rush of Columbia should be banished from the precincts of the university to the remote seclusion of Columbia Oval. But perhaps decorum would be even better observed if some official supervision of the rush were provided. The rush of Thursday showed that rushing is not much inferior to football as an occasion of casualties. At the end of the rush it was found that one sophomore had been jumped on by his fellow-students until he had lost consciousness. This is not pleasant to read, for it indicates that if the rush had lasted a few minutes longer the unconsciousness might have been permanent. It would be prudent to provide that a Professor of Mechanics should officiate at cane rushes, with power to interfere when the "safe load" of a sophomore was clearly exceeded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From Louisiana comes convincing proof that the simple, practicable, and effective way to abolish the theatre hat crime is to abolish it. A law ordering the removal of all head coverings was recently passed in that State, and although the women there, as here, had declared, some that they couldn't, and some that they wouldn't, submit to any such tyrannical infringement on their immemorial privileges, yet when the matter came to a test, it was discovered that they both could and would. The theatres of New-Orleans now contain as many women as ever, and every one of them, under an already almost forgotten compulsion, shows as much respect for the rights of other people as if she were a mere, insignificant man.

—More schools and less expensive ones, concentration of effort on the lower grades, and a curtailment of that devoted to high schools and colleges, with an enforcement of economy in the dress of pupils, especially at "graduation" and similar exercises, are the remedies suggested by The Baltimore Sun for the acknowledged weakness of the public education system of this country. It thinks that the children of the poor are deprived of instruction in many cities, not merely by the inexcusable lack of school accommodations and by their poverty, which compels them to go to work at an early age, but by disregard of their wants and by vicious social customs respecting dress and appearance.

—Mount Holyoke College was insured for $157,000, but the companies refuse to pay anywhere near that amount, on the ground that the building had deteriorated in value in the years that have elapsed since the policies were written. The Trustees, on the other hand, claim that they had kept the college in constant repair, and only a year and a half ago made extensive improvements. They ask, too, with some bitterness, if anybody in or out of the insurance business thinks the companies interested would have uttered a word of objection to receiving the premiums on an even larger amount than $157,000 for a hundred years to come.

—Harvard's Faculty has just been polled, and it appears that of the professors who can vote this year thirty-three are for McKINLEY, twenty-nine for PALMER, and the twelve others undecided between those two candidates. Not one of them even thinks of voting for BRYAN, and the position of most of the PALMER men was expressed by Prof. McVANE of the historical department when he said: "I think I shall vote for PALMER and BUCKNER, since I am a gold Democrat. If I thought it would make any difference in the election of McKINLEY, I should vote for him, instead. But in this State it will make no difference."

—A few of the Harvard students who, after desperate efforts, succeeded in getting their names on the Cambridge registration lists, have discovered that, all things considered, they prefer to vote somewhere else. The change was brought about by a visit from the tax assessors with the unpleasant information that in Massachusetts personal property, of which several of these students possess considerable amounts, is liable to taxation. Now there is talk of legal proceedings against the men who registered, claiming Cambridge as a residence, and who now have decided that they are residents of other States.

—It is interesting to learn from The Chicago Journal that something which it calls "the Gotham population claim" is "the greatest sham and humbug of the age." By an imposing array of figures, which are doubtless as accurate as they are incomprehensible, The Journal proves that New-York has less than 1,750,000 residents, even including the district it was wicked enough to annex recently, and that the census takers, who pretended to find over 1,800,000 people here, simply made "a preposterous exhibition of brag and bluff."

—A thrill of hope has swept over Baltimore since a paragraph in this column called attention to the city's need of a new Custom House. At any rate, The American quotes what THE TIMES remarked on the subject, and says: "Now that other cities have begun to appreciate the neglect of Baltimore by the Federal Government, it is possible that the latter will make some decent provision for its own great interests in this city."

—That person named BRYAN, who is now talking so much about "the masses," will know more about them after Nov. 3. Several large masses—of ballots—will fall upon him then, and from that time forth he will be as silent and as flat as Pseudopleuronectes Americanus, an interesting creature with which scientists are already inclined to class him.

—If all the Harvard students could vote, their ballots would be thus divided: McKINLEY, 1,484; PALMER, 327; BRYAN, 106, and LEVERING, 2. Of the students from other countries who expressed themselves, two from Japan declared for PALMER; all the others, seven, would vote for McKINLEY.

—In the Johns Hopkins Faculty there are three professors who announce the intention of voting for BRYAN, while McKINLEY will receive the votes of fifty-three. Of the latter, thirty-four were CLEVELAND men in 1892. Four of the professors will cast a ballot for PALMER.

PERSONAL.

—While visiting the Capitol at Albany, recently, the editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle noticed that in the Governor's room a fine big picture of ROSWELL P. FLOWER occupied a prominent place between the portraits of WASHINGTON and one of the CLINTONS, while GROVER CLEVELAND was not represented at all. On questioning an attendant, the editor was told that any ex-Governor who wanted this honor could get it by the simple expedient of paying for a portrait and presenting it to the State. This Mr. FLOWER had done, while Mr. CLEVELAND had not. Now, the Poughkeepsie man is a vehement Republican, and admits that it wouldn't worry him a bit if not a single Democrat looked down from the walls of the Governor's room, but, as he very properly says, the honor is one that should be bestowed, not bought, and a system that affixes a penalty to modesty is a bad one.

—CHARLES GIBSON is a St. Louis man who, while Solicitor General under LINCOLN, was knighted by the present Kaiser's grandfather as recompense for bringing to a settlement satisfactory to that monarch some point of international law in dispute between this country and Germany. He now calls himself, or at least allows others to call him, "Sir CHARLES," and some of the Western silver organs are using that impressive title to give weight to GIBSON'S assertion that BRYAN will carry Minnesota and probably Ohio. "Sir CHARLES" knows of "no American whose private and personal character, whose public record, and whose personal career inspire so much admiration and confidence as BRYAN'S," and he thinks "the great body of the people, even those who so bitterly oppose and criticise him, would be willing to leave the Government in his hands."

—Everybody in Hicksville, Ohio, knows the AYERS family, and therefore everybody was excited and alarmed, the other day, at the news that the head of that old and prominent family had quarreled fiercely with his wife, packed up his personal belongings, and departed from his home, vehemently announcing his intention never to cross its threshold again. Investigation disclosed, as the cause of Mr. AYERS'S rage, the fact that Mrs. AYERS had placed a portrait of BRYAN in one of her parlor windows, and had forbidden her husband, who is an old soldier and a Republican, to remove it. Mrs. AYERS proved her claim to be called a true silverite by refusing to listen to any arguments, either from her husband or her grown-up children, and as a result she and the portrait seem likely to occupy the house alone for an indefinite period.

—WILLIAM INGRAM, Superintendent of Industries at the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, visited Auburn Prison this week. After looking the whole institution over carefully, the thing which struck him most seems to have been the restrictions under which reporters seeking news there are placed. At Columbus, Mr. INGRAM said, two newspaper men visited the prison daily and were privileged to go anywhere they chose without interference. They visit the hospital and the shops at pleasure, and are always invited to meetngs of the prison managers. The difference between this and the New-York system is certainly startling.

—WILLIAM CLAPP of Hollis, N. H., has just received a letter containing two Post Office orders for $100 each. The sender of the letter did not sign his name, and only wrote: "This money belongs to you; it was taken from you by some one you employed when you kept a store on Washington Street, in Boston, twenty-four years ago." Mr. CLAPP supposes that some clerk, whose identity he cannot even guess, has at last been moved to make restitution for small sums stolen while making sales at that remote date.

—A suburbanite says that while he was passing through the New-York Central tunnel on his way to town, the other day, it was revealed to him, just how he does not know, but possibly as a crystallization of dust, smoke, and darkness, that BRYAN is the Marie Corelli of politics and MARIE CORELLI the Bryan of literature.

—Gen. A. HICKENLOOPER, who is to be the Grand Marshal of the sound-money procession in Cincinnati on Saturday afternoon, the 31st inst., has appealed to his old army comrades to aid in making this demonstration of loyalty and patriotism a complete and memorable success.

—The Aldermen of Waltham, Mass., wanted to appropriate $500 to be expended in putting in order and caring for the grave of Gen. N. P. BANKS. They adopted a resolution appropriating the money, but Mayor LYMAN has interposed a veto, and no further action will be taken in the matter.

BLAINE AND CARLISLE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If, as you say in to-day's TIMES, James G. Blaine displayed in his utterances about the gold standard in 1878, "a low kind of politics"; that what he said then "was not statesmanship," I ask you, in all good faith and sincerity what your opinion is of John G. Carlisle, who also in 1878 entertained and expressed sentiments similar to those which Mr. Blaine enunciated on the silver and gold question? Did not Mr. Carlisle declare in Congress, that, according to his views of the subject, "the conspiracy [referring to the demonetization of silver] which seems to have been formed in this country and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world was the most gigantic crime of this or any other age"? Did he not say that "the consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence, and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world"? Did he not proclaim to his fellow-Congressmen and to all the citizens of the United States that "the absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the movable property of the world, including horses, ships, railroads, and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money in the world"?

Come, now, Mr. Editor, be frank and honest, and tell your readers if the Hon. John G. Carlisle, our present Secretary of the Treasury, was guilty, like Mr. Blaine, of a "low kind of politics" when he delivered the speech from which the aforegoing quotations are made? Was Mr. Carlisle a "low politician" then? Was his course at that time a "pitiful instance of cowardly trimming" as you say Mr. Blaine's course was? Was he no "statesman" then, and was all he said about "the causes which depreciated the relative value of silver and appreciated the value of gold since 1873" only the talk of a political trimmer? It is, indeed, "pitiful" the stultification of men like Carlisle and thousands of other old-line Democrats who now contradict themselves and eat their own arguments in their advocacy of the single gold standard, in their repudiation of the time-honored doctrines of the Democratic Party, which always advocated the free coinage of silver equally with gold, the use of both silver and gold, never discriminating in favor of one of these metals as against the other. These stultifying Democrats, in high places and low places, are now ready to vote to defeat Mr. Bryan and to restore Republican rule under the protection of McKinley and all that he and his high-tariff, centralized party represent? It does not seem possible that this can be so, that any honest, conscientious, loyal Democrat can be induced to abandon his party and surrender its control to men who have always been its bitterest foes, and who, if they once more got control will, if not in one way then another, by fair or foul means, retain it for many years to come?

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1896. G. B.

[The citations from Mr. Carlisle's speech are correct. His views in 1878 were in some respects like those of Mr. Blaine. We should not regard his course as "trimming," though we do not say it was wholly free from it. We should say that Senator Thurman of Ohio more closely resembled Mr. Blaine. Each was a candidate for a Presidential nomination, and Mr. Carlisle was not. Moreover, Mr. Carlisle has frankly changed his views, and avowed the change when the majority of his party was against him, and when he had much to lose and nothing to gain by his honesty and courage. As THE TIMES has steadily fought the free-silver delusion in all its forms and in every degree for the last score of years and exposed all who spread it, whether Republicans or Democrats, it costs us nothing now to be "frank and honest" in regard to it.]—EDITOR NEW-YORK TIMES.

FREE-SILVER TALK.

The Untaught New-Englanders.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

If the Far East takes less interest in the campaign than the Middle West it is not alone because the result of the election in New-England is a foregone conclusion, but also because the people of that section have not yet been taught that in this great economic issue are involved the hope and the happiness of millions of human beings. Let this great truth come home to the hearts of the men and women of New-England and their interest will become as intense as that of the people of the West.

To Keep Up the Value of Silver.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) World.

When Mr. Bryan is elected and silver is remonetized, the most powerful influence in preserving the parity of the two metals will come from the very men who are now crying for the gold standard. When the debts that the South and West owe to the mortgage syndicates of the East are payable in silver those syndicates will take precious care that they are not paid in a depreciated currency.

More Money Wanted.

From The Pittsburg Post.

The most potent argument, however, that free coinage of silver is a necessity to the United States is that people now have no money; that idleness abounds for the lack of it, and that suffering is widespread. The only apparent remedy is an increase in the amount of money in circulation, notwithstanding Mr. Hanna's allegation to the contrary, and that increase is coming through silver coinage.

Not the Only Turtle in the Tank.

(From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

When you think the world's your oyster,
And felicitate yourself
On your standing and your balance in the bank,
Just remember there are others as respectable as you,
You're not the only turtle in the tank.

The colonel of militia is a very mighty man,
His epaulets will tell you of his rank,
But there's captains, and there's sergeants, and corporals besides,
He's not the only turtle in the tank.

Don't think because you have views on politics and such,
That the man who differs with you is a "crank,"
It's within the bounds of reason you may make mistakes yourself,
You are not the only turtle in the tank.

The self-made man's a wonder, he will tell you so himself,
And there's no one but himself to really thank,
But when he dies there's some one who can fill the gap he leaves,
He's not the only turtle in the tank.

So take your honors easy and be just like the rest,
For whether you're a prize or are a blank,
The world can do without you, can forget you in a day,
For you're not the only turtle in the tank.

SAVOY'S HEIR WEDS TO-DAY

PRINCESS HELENE CHEERED IN THE STREETS OF ROME.

Wagonloads of Flowers and Many Presents Taken to the Royal Palace—Senators and Deputies Offer Their Good Wishes to King Humbert—The Crown Prince Buried in Work—The Marriage Ceremony Rehearsed in the Church.

ROME, Oct. 23.—King Humbert has donated the sum of 100,000 lire ($20,000) to be distributed to the poor of Rome in honor of the marriage of his son. His Majesty has also ordered that similar disbursements be made in other places. The money will be distributed to-morrow, the day of the wedding.

Cartloads of flowers, many costly presents, and a large number of addresses have arrived at the Quirinal, the royal palace. The Prince of Naples and the members of his suite are overwhelmed with the work of answering the thousands of messages of congratulation that are being received.

Each of these messages is read by the Prince personally, and he generally dictates the answers to suit the messages instead of using the stereotyped forms that are usually employed for this purpose.

Every train arriving in the city is loaded with people desirous of witnessing the pageant to-morrow. Already there are thousands of visitors here, and the hotels are filled to overflowing. One of the chief sights will be a procession of gala carriages, including the one used at the wedding of King Humbert and Princess Margherita of Savoy. Another carriage that has been specially built for the occasion is described as being a marvel of design and carving.

The marriage ceremony was rehearsed in the church to-day, but the members of the royal family were not present. The ceremony to-morrow will be long and fatiguing, and it is feared it will harass the bride, who is reported to be nervously agitated, despite her usual self-possession.

Princess Helene to-day drove out with Queen Margherita, and both were heartily cheered by the throngs on the streets.

The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, together with many members of both bodies, presented themselves at the Quirinal to-day and offered their congratulations to the King.

King Humbert thanked the Presidents, Senators, and Deputies for their good wishes, and in the course of his remarks said that he saw in the national manifestations of gratification at the coming marriage of the Crown Prince a new proof of the union of the nation with the dynasty of the House of Savoy.

MACEO WORSTED IN A SKIRMISH.

Compelled to Retire from a Pass, He Attacks the Trocha.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—General Gonzalez Munoz, commanding the Spanish troops operating in the northern division of the Pinar del Rio Province, reports that his division has occupied the camp of the insurgents at Cacarajicara.

The rebels mads a strong resistance to the advance of the Spaniards at the San Miguel Pass, but were compelled to retire, leaving thirteen of their number dead upon the field. The Spaniards lost one killed and five wounded.

The rebels, who were commanded by Maceo, after abandoning Cacarajicara, attacked the trocha at Artemisa, firing twenty-five cannon shots and volleys of musketry, but they were eventually repulsed. The garrison at Artemisa had one man wounded. It is believed that the enemy had many killed, whose bodies they carried away.

Documents captured from the rebels prove that the expedition which landed at Rio Hondo, near Cienfuegos, recently, was disembarked from the steamer Dauntless.

Two trains conveying troops were in collision to-day at the Guines station, Province of Havana. It was a rear-end collision, and the last car of the first train was wrecked. Four soldiers were killed, and a Major, two Captains, six Lieutenants, and twenty-nine privates injured.

The Havana police to-day searched the offices of the newspaper La Discusion and the residences of its editors. The result of the search is not known. It is believed that the paper will be suppressed.

JAMES H. GREATHEAD DEAD.

A Well-Known London Engineer—Builder of Underground Roads.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—James H. Greathead, a well-known civil engineer, died at Streatham Wednesday.

James H. Greathead was born in England about fifty years ago. He began his professional studies under Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, the builder of the Thames tunnel, the London and Great Western Railway, and the steamship Great Eastern. He early became interested in tunneling work, and invented and patented shields for working in dry and saturated formations. He also invented the water shovel for excavating in submerged soil.

The underground railway tunnel from London Bridge to the Oval, in Southwark, was constructed by him. This work demonstrated the practicability of his system, and gave him great prominence among engineers. His system consisted in forcing forward a shield, and following this up with steel cylinders. As his progressed, cement was forced over and about the outside of the cylinder, thus holding the cylinder firm and steady and protecting it from undue pressure.

He subsequently constructed the tunnel under the River Mersey at Liverpool, and also the Blackwall Tunnel, under the Thames, now approaching completion. The tunnel under the Clyde, near Glasgow, is also one of his works, as is the elevated railway in Liverpool. This is on the general plan of the elevated roads in this city.

Mr. Greathead's name was frequently heard in connection with the proposed underground railway system in this city. He is believed to have made plans for the work. He had never been to America, but he had great faith in this country, and showed it by his investments here. He owned a large tract of land in Texas, and had large investments in the bonds and stocks of American railroads.

SUN YAT SEN IS FREE.

Lord Salisbury Made a Demand on the Chinese Legation in London.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The London friends of the Chinese physician Sun Yat Sen, who a few days ago was seized by emissaries of the Chinese Legation and detained at the legation as a Chinese political prisoner, say the authorities of the British Foreign Office knew nothing whatever of the imprisonment of Sun Yat Sen until informed by his friends.

Detectives in the Foreign Office had been watching in the vicinity of the Chinese Legation in order to prevent the smuggling of the prisoner out of the country.

The Chinese authorities to-day made no secret of the fact that Sun Yat Sen was a prisoner at the legation, and contended that they could do what they liked with a Chinese subject within the Chinese Legation, which is Chinese territory to all intents and purposes. The British authorities, on the other hand, maintained that the rights of foreign legations are protective only as regards their lawful inmates, and are in no sense administrative.

Lord Salisbury made a demand to-day upon the Chinese Legation for the immediate release of Sun Yat Sen. The demand was complied with, and Sun Yat Sen was released from the legation at 5 P. M.

Sun Yat Sen alleges that Tang, one of the officials at the legation, told him that it was intended to bind and gag him and convey him in a box or sack on board a steamer bound for China, or to kill him in the legation and send his corpse to China, where, in accordance with the Chinese practice, the body would be decapitated.

ATLANTIC LINES IN AGREEMENT.

The Principal Companies Purpose to Control the Traffic.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The heads of the principal transatlantic steamship lines, who were entertained at the dinner given last evening by Mr. Ismay, the Chairman of the White Star Steamship Company, continued to-day the conference which was begun last night at the banquet.

The meeting was held at the offices of the American line, and resulted in the drafting of an agreement relating to the control among themselves of the transatlantic passenger business. There was no suggestion of an alteration of fares or freight rates. All of the managers present signed the agreement, but every one of them refused to state the object of the conference more clearly than mentioned above.

The managers of the Netherlands-American steampship line say that the slower transatlantic lines are desirous of having a conference with the managers of the faster passenger lines in order to allow the former companies to lower their steerage rates or induce the faster lines to increase theirs.

IVORY'S TELEGRAM TO TYNAN.

The Supposed Dynamite Plotter in Bow Street Court Again.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter who was arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 12, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Evidence was produced by the prosecution embodying telegrams which had passed between Ivory and P. J. Tynan and between Ivory and John F. Kearney, who was arrested at Rotterdam under the name of Wallace. These dispatches show that Ivory wired a message to Tynan at Boulogne, saying:

"Business stopped. Call immediately upon Wallace at Rotterdam."

The hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

Canada Hasn't Made Ends Meet.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 23.—The annual financial statement of the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1896, is made public to-day. It shows a deficit for the year of $363,481 and an increase in the public debt of $5,528,831. The net public debt now aggregates $258,528,304. Revenue received on account of the consolidated fund was $36,617,484, and the expenditure $36,980,966.

The Zaandam Disabled.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company's steamer Zaandam, Capt. De Vries, which sailed from New-York Oct. 8 for Amsterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day, and signaled that she was unmanageable.

Grandee of Spain Dead.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—Capt. Gen. Pavia, Marquis de Novaliches, died here last evening.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, has been ailing for a long time, but no fears were entertained regarding his condition until this morning, when he became alarmingly worse. For some time he was in a comatose condition. This evening, however, he was sensibly better.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British steamer Port Darwin, Capt. Warcy, while leaving Antwerp today for Brazil, came into collision with the Dutch tank steamer La Hesbaye, Capt. Eckhoff, from Philadelphia. Both vessels were slightly damaged. La Hesbaye was at anchor at the time of the accident.

GLASGOW, Oct. 23.—Under the influence of bull speculations in the iron market to-day, Scotch iron went up to 48s. 3½d. cash; Cleveland to 40s., and Hematite to 49s. 4½d.

BERNE, Oct. 23.—Heavy snowstorms are prevailing throughout the north of Switzerland, and several large districts are inundated by the overflowing of the streams.

VOGEL'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Populists to Have the Vice President and Other Good Things.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 23.—John J. Vogel, a leading Populist of Texarkana, today issues a circular to the Populists of Arkansas, in which he says:

"We will have upon the Democratic ticket in this State three Populist Electors, which, together with those of other States, assure to us the election of those two patriots and statesmen W. J. Bryan and Thomas Watson. May we not feel proud of this achievement, which signifies much in the interest of our party.

"It not only gives to us National recognition through Vice President Watson, with three members in the Cabinet to look to the welfare and interest of our party, but gives to us one-third of the Federal patronage, which is justly ours under the solemn compact entered into by our leaders with the leaders of the Democratic Party when fusion was agreed upon."

Gedney—Blunt.

Miss Edith Blunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Blunt, was married on Thursday morning to Henry Brown Gedney, at the home of her parents, 46 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of the Church of the Messiah. Thomas Handy was the best man, and Charles Lester Blunt, Edward Bronner, Fisher Ward, and John Ives were the ushers. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Miller. Her gown was pink silk, covered with white mousseline de soie. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white brocaded satin, trimmed with point lace and pearl ornamentation. Mrs. Blunt wore a gown of pale blue brocaded satin. Only relatives and a few friends of the couple were present at the ceremony. A large reception followed. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. M. M. Blunt, Col. and Mrs. John Oakey, T. A. Bronner, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Simons, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Harsman, Mr. and Mrs. John Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bleecker, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. F. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Gedney, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Nash, Daniel Bridge, the Misses Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hampton, Mr. and Mrs. Zollenhoefer, Miss Zollenhoefer, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Nelson, the Rev. and Mrs. George R. Van de Water, Adrian Vanderveer, the Misses Vanderveer, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Volck, Miss Gertrude Volck, John T. Nellon, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Wallredge, Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Mentus, Mr. and Mrs. T. New, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence New, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Starback, Miss Starback, Mrs. C. Diossey, the Misses Diossey, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Silkman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Belden, Frederick Belden, Dr. and Mrs. I. Lester Keep, Miss Phelps Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. William McCanoll, the Misses McCanoll, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Drandt, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Edwards, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Phillips.

Isaac Davenport, Jr., Dead.

Isaac Davenport, Jr., a native of Hallowell, Me., and one of the most prominent business men in Richmond, Va., died in that city last night. He went from his New-England home to Richmond in 1813, and entered mercantile life with his uncle. He became the head of the importing house of Davenport, Edmunds & Co., which at the breaking out of the war was doing the largest coffee business in the South. After the war he continued in the same house under the firm name of Davenport & Morris. Mr. Davenport was President of the First National Bank of Richmond, member of the firm of Wortham & Co., and a Director in many large corporations. He was probably the best-known business man in Virginia. Mr. Davenport was stricken with paralysis four years ago, and was then forced to retire from active business.

LEFT BY THE SURGEON.

He Refused to Take Away a Boy with a Sprained Ankle.

Rudolph Hyesak, fourteen years old, of 328 East Seventy-third Street, while walking on the wall surrounding Riverside Park, at Ninety-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, fell and badly sprained his ankle. A policeman sent to Manhattan Hospital, and Dr. Rossman responded.

According to Officer Lacour's story, the ambulance surgeon examined the lad for fully fifteen minutes, aparently causing him great pain, and then left with his ambulance, refusing to take the boy, giving as an excuse that the boy was shamming. After the ambulance left it began to rain, and some of the bystanders carried the boy under a tree and covered him with some blankets and tarpaulins, which they obtained from some truckmen. The officer reported the case to Sergt. Lynch at the station house, and he again telephoned to Manhattan Hospital, asking that an ambulnce be sent for the boy. Lynch said that he received a reply to this effect:

"That boy is 'faking'; send around to his parents and let them go and take him home."

The Sergeant replied that it was the first time in his experience that an ambulance had left an injured person lying in the street, and said he would send for another ambulance. He then sent to Police Headquarters, and from there the Harlem Hospital was notified of the case. At 5:30 o'clock the Harlem ambulance arrived and took the sufferer away. For nearly two hours, the police say, the suffering lad lay on the ground surrounded by a large crowd of sympathizing people.

COX WILL HAVE TO PAY.

His Wife Had Him Arrested Because He Didn't Support Her.

Several days ago Mrs. Mary E. Cox of 155 West Thirty-second Street secured a warrant for the arrest of her husband, George F. Cox, on a charge of non-support. Cox managed to keep out of the way for several days, but was caught yesterday and arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court. His wife, who was present, said she had been compelled to sell her jewelry to provide bread for her five children, had been dispossessed once, and had just received a notice to move from her present apartment. The last money her husband had given her, she said, was $10 two weeks ago.

Cox said he was sick and had no business and was dependent on an income received from his father's estate. Mrs. Cox replied that she had proof that he was supporting another woman, who had supplanted her in his affections. Cox then offered to pay his wife $12 a week. His wife demanded that he give a bond for the payment of this sum.

The Magistrate suggested that his mother become his surety, and, on learning that she was ninety-one years of age, offered to go to her residence and execute the bond. Cox, however, said he feared the excitement might prove fatal to her, and would not consent to the Magistrate's proposition. As he could not find any one else to go on his bond he was locked up.

A SILVER MAN'S GOLD.

He Thinks He Has Been "Done" by Grasping Monopolists.

W. L. Brown, who is one of the Bryan Electors and interested in a New-York free-silver newspaper, has had an experience that he considers typical of the grasping monopolistic methods of Wall Street. Early in August, Mr. Brown went to Europe, having purchased from Brown Brothers & Co., the bankers, a bill of exchange on England for £400. For that he paid, he says, $1,966. He did not then know, he says, the rate of exchange, but he has since found out that it then hovered about 4.80½, and he has decided that he was "got the best of."

Upon his return he had £100 of his letter of credit left. "I sent my Mr. Nelson to get the money," he says, "and they offered him $485 only, though that was then less than the rate of exchange. I have figured it all out, and it seems to me that they did me out of $6.80."

At the office of Brown Brothers & Co., a member of the firm said that what Mr. W. L. Brown did not know about finance would fill a quarto volume.

A Fire in Cowperthwait's.

A fire signal was rung at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from the box on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. When the firemen reached the scene they found that the buildings at 110 and 112 West Fourteenth Street were on fire. After an hour's work the fire was extinguished. The building at 112 West Fourteenth Street is a four-story brownstone structure. In the basement is the spring bed establishment of J. Conaghan & Co., and on the second floor is Molloy Brothers, tailors. Conaghan lives on the third floor, and Molloy on the floor above. The adjoining building, at 110, is a three-story brick structure, occupied as a receiving department of Cowperthwait & Co.'s furniture establishment. The main store extends from 104 to 8.

Where the fire originated is not known, but it is believed to have started in the rear of Conaghan's, where there are some fences and sheds. The flames were kept confined to the two lower floors of both buildings, but smoke and water caused some damage on the upper floors. The total damage to both buildings and their occupants is estimated at $10,000. Conaghan is not insured. The fire attracted a large crowd, and the police reserves were called out to establish fire lines.

Bryan Damps Builders' Ardor.

The Franklin Building and Loan Association of Nutley, N. J., is a prosperous organization, and one of the few of its kind in which all the members earn their own living by work. There are 316 members, and of these only 10 own their business and employ the labor of others. The main business of the association is the lending of its members' savings to build new houses, and it ordinarily has on hand $5,000 to $10,000, pending contracts for such loans. Since the Chicago Convention not a single building contract loan has been made or asked for, although each month the money has been offered to borrowers for that purpose. So far as is known, only four members have expressed an intention to vote for Bryan.

Much in a Small Space.

Clark & Wilkins, whose kindling wood yards are at West and Eleventh Streets, and at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, have published a book of vest-pocket size, which, although it is called "Our Presidents," gives not only succinct relations of the lives of all our Chief Executives, but statistics as to the area and population of the country, a narration of how Presidents are elected, the apportionment of the Electoral votes, stories in brief of the National Conventions of this year, a digest of the Monroe doctrine, and many other things of interest to every good citizen.

Italian Banker Arrested.

Gaetano De Elisa, the Italian banker who was in trouble in Jersey City some time ago, was arrested last night on a bench warrant obtained by District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn. He is held for grand larceny to await extradition.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Insured Adjustment Company of Buffalo, to afford protection for the insured, and to adjust losses by fire for the assured; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. A. Sherwood, John G. Dayton, and S. F. Pfeiffer of Buffalo.

—The Longfield-Bergen Company of New-York City, to deal in groceries, canned goods and sauces; capital, $15,000. Directors—Garret Bergen, Oswald Budenbach, and Adolph Wimpfheimer of Brooklyn.

—The Kings County Loan Association of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—William R. Dales, Carrie Dales, and Harry Wright of Brooklyn.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP DEAD

ENDED HIS DAYS IN AN ATLANTA SANITARIUM.

Paroxysm of Pain in the Heart Preceded Death—Probably Was Caused by Rupture of the Heart, Due to Fatty Degeneration—Had Been Ill a Long Time, His First Symptoms Being Those of Malarial Fever—Death Not Unexpected.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23.—Charles Frederick Crisp, Speaker of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, died at Holmes's Sanitarium here at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. A paroxysm of pain in the heart preceded death, the paroxysm probably resulting from a rupture of the heart as the result of fatty degeneration.

Judge Crisp came to Atlanta six weeks ago for treatment. He was then suffering from a typical case of malarial fever which had developed at his home in Americus. He spent June, July, and part of August in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. His return to Middle Georgia in the very hottest period of the Summer developed the fever.

After a week's treatment the fever disappeared, and the Judge improved slowly. Last week he was out driving several times, and he was getting stronger until Sunday night, when he was attacked with symptoms of his old trouble, pneumonia. On Tuesday congestion of the lungs disappeared, but the patient was so weak that Mrs. Crisp telegraphed for her children, and all came next day.

On Wednesday and yesterday Judge Crisp's condition improved, but he received no callers. His family were hopeful until 10 o'clock last night, when he had a paroxysm of pain near the heart. At midnight he had another paroxysm, and they continued at intervals all through the night and forenoon.

Suffered Intense Pain.

Mr. Crisp suffered intense pain, but was conscious up to the very last. At 1:30 o'clock his son, Charles F. Crisp, Jr., and his younger brother and sisters went across the street to a hotel for lunch, Mrs. Crisp remaining with her husband. At 1:40 o'clock Mr. Crisp began to fail.

A messenger was sent for the children. They came hurriedly and just in time to get some last glances of recognition, for Judge Crisp was unable to utter a word and died within five minutes. Although warned by the physicans that the end might come at any moment, when it did come it was tragic in its suddenness.

Gov. Atkinson was Mr. Crisp's last visitor, having called on Sunday, when he and the Judge chatted for an hour on current topics. The Judge was keenly interested in politics to the very last. He opposed fusion with the Populists and charged Gov. Atkinson to defeat it if possible in Georgia.

Would Have Been a Senator.

Judge Crisp was one of the leaders of the silver movement in Georgia, and on that issue the State overwhelmingly indorsed him for the United States Senate, to which he would have been elected almost unanimously by the Legislature, which will meet next Wednesday.

Mr. Crisp's death at this time complicates the situation and may lead to a bitter fight for the Senatorship. Perhaps other offices will be involved.

While the funeral arrangements have not been completed, it has been decided that the body shall lie in state at the Capitol to-morrow and addresses will be delivered by Gov. Atkinson and members of the Georgia Congressional delegation.

MR. CRISP'S DEATH REGRETTED.

He Had Many Friends Who Did Not Agree with Him Politically.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Ex-Speaker Crips's death, at a time when he was about to be transferred from the House, in which he had served for six sessions and a part of the seventh, to the Senate as the successor of Senator Gordon, will be sincerely regretted by a host of friends who admired him for his many gentle traits, although the many have disagreed with his political convictions. His ill health was not recent, but had afflicted him during the last two or three years.

While his leadership of the House, beginning with the Fifty-second Congress and his election as Speaker, was moderate, it was not fortunate for his party. It would not be difficult to trace the organization of a free-coinage faction back to his canvass for the Speakership. At all events, he secured the support of all the Democrats who were opposed to the President for the financial policy to which he adhered, and his vote and example encouraged resistance to the measures proposed by Mr. Carlisle to arrest the drain upon the redemption reserve of gold.

His readiness of speech in the House, his capacity as a debater, and his familiarity with parliamentary rules and the practice of the House, secured for him a degree of respect from his antagonists on the Republican side that was not extended to any other Democratic member during the last seven years.

CHARLES F. CRISP'S CAREER.

Was Twice Speaker of the House and Would Have Been Elected Senator.

Charles Frederick Crisp, soldier, lawyer, Judge, Congressman, and twice Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives, was not a native of the United States, but was born Jan. 2, 1845, at Sheffield, England, whither his parents, who were English, had gone for a visit.

Mr. Crisp came from a family intimately associated with the stage. His father was one of the foremost actors of his time, taking rank with such stars as Placide, Chippendale, Brougham, Clarke, Barrett, Hamlin, the elder Thorn, the elder Booth, Edwin Forrest, and Macready.

On Decatur Street, in Atlanta, Ga., there stood five years ago the theatre in which both the father and mother of C. F. Crisp used to act with their company every Winter. The histrionic talents of the parents did not descend to the son, as he was of a cold and immobile temperament, fitted better for politics than for the drama. Mr. Crisp's elder brother, however, finally became the actor of the second generation and was very well known in this country as a versatile actor.

The elder Crisp took his family to Savannah, Ga., while Charles F. Crisp was still an infant. The latter was given a common school education, but his schooling was suddenly interrupted by the beginning of the civil war. His associations had made him a warm supporter of the doctrine of secession, and in his seventeenth year, May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, serving as a private in a Virginia regiment until 1863. Then he was promoted for his zeal and bravery, becoming a Lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Virginia Infantry. He served in the Virginia regiments until he was captured in 1864, and was confined as a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, Fort Pulaski, and Morris Island. He was released after the surrender of Lee.

Becomes a Superior Court Judge.

After he returned home he entered the profession of law, being admitted to the bar in 1866. Six years later he was appointed by Gov. Smith Solicitor General of the Southwestern District of Georgia, and five years afterward Gov. Colquitt appointed him to a Judgeship in the Superior Court to fill a vacancy. He was selected by the Legislature twice in succession to the same office. In 1882 he was elected as Representative in Congress.

His First Term in Congress.

His abilities were immediately recognized, and he was placed on the regular Committees of Pacific Railways and Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and on the special Committee on Ordnance. He made a reputation for calm judgment and judicial ability. He made his first speech in the House on the heated Chalmers-Manning contest case, and his calm, forcible utterances, in the midst of the fervid oratory that had come from both sides, attracted much attention.

He came to the front as one of the recognized Democratic leaders in the stormy Fifty-first Congress, when Thomas B. Reed was placed in the saddle and rode the House with whip and spur.

Mr. Crisp made only one reference to finance in the Fifty-first Congress, when he inveighed against referring the Silver bill with the Senate amendments to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, protesting that this committee was against silver.

Elected Speaker of the House.

In the Fifty-second Congress Mr. Crisp did not seem to possess any claim to the Speakership, to which he was called. The battle had been waged on tariff. Mr. Cleveland's famous tariff message of 1887 and the Mills bill passed by the House in 1888 had formed the basis for the Democratic argument. The logical leader, therefore, was the man who had put the tariff-reform idea into practical shape.

Had the precedent of the previous Congress been followed, Mr. Mills would have been made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Reed had given such assignment to Mr. McKinley because the latter had been his chief opponent for the Speakership. Mr. Mills had also the claim of seniority. He had been the Chairman of the committee in the last Democratic Congress and the Democratic tariff leader in the Reed Congress. His policy, however, was not the one wanted by the forces that elected Mr. Crisp, and he was put aside, and the Chairmanship was given to Mr. Springer, who, it was charged, had been won to his support by a promise of that assignment.

It was in his first assignments to committees that Mr. Crisp laid the foundation for Mr. Bryan's meteoric career. In choosing his committee members he found that he was compelled to lay much responsibility on some of the new men, the change having left but few of the old guard. Mr. Bryan came as a phenomenon, having overturned the majority that had been registered against J. Sterling Morton two years before. But he had more than that to help him. He had the influence of Mr. Springer. Through it he was appointed on the Ways and Means Committee, and thus given an opportunity to become a leader.

Declines a Senatorship.

During his term in Congress Mr. Crisp was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt. Gov. Northen had been suspected of harboring Senatorial ambitions, but he offered the office to the Georgia leader. It was declined, Mr. Crisp preferring to remain Speaker of the House and save his strength for a race for the full term in the Senate. Patrick Walsh, proprietor of The Augusta Chronicle, was appointed Senator.

In 1805, Mr. Crisp announced his candidature for the Senate. He had become one of the free-silver leaders in the country, and was challenged to a debate by Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Crisp at first declined, as Hoke Smith, although understood to have Senatorial aspirations, refused to declare his position. The debate was finally begun, but was suddenly terminated by Mr. Crisp because of the first serious attack of the disease that finally carried him off.

He was opposed in his race by Fleming G. Du Bignon, of Savannah, who made the issue on sound money. Mr. Du Bignon challenged Mr. Crisp to a public debate, but the latter declined on the plea of illness. The choice of a Senator was put to the people in the primary elections last Spring, and Mr. Crisp was overwhelmingly chosen, and members of the Legislature were instructed to vote for him.

In personal appearance Mr. Crisp was hardly noteworthy. He was of middle height, stout, and very awkward in movement and gesture. He had none of the fire of that Southern eloquence which has made that section so famed for its orators. He was always reserved, self-contained, and in full possession of all his powers of discernment and calm judgment. As a friend, he was sincere and constant.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Columbus Delano.

Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died yesterday at Mount Vernon, Ohio. Mr. Delano was born in Shoreham, Vt., June 5, 1809, and when he was eight years old went with his parents to Mount Vernon, Ohio, which was his home up to the time of his death. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, and soon became prominent in the conduct of criminal cases.

His first appearance in politics was as a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated. He also was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Lincoln.

Mr. Delano served two terms in Congress, from 1865 to 1869. It was in the latter year that President Grant appointed him Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He undertook the task of entirely reorganizing his department, and was so successful that the receipts from internal revenue taxes increased 100 per cent. in eight months. He succeeded Jacob D. Cox as Secretary of the Interior in October, 1870, and held the position for nearly five years. After leaving the Cabinet, he returned to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and resumed the practice of law.

He was a Trustee of Kenyon College, and received from that institution the degree of LL. D. He endowed Delano Hall, a grammar school connected with Kenyon College.

Henry C. Saffen.

County Clerk Henry C. Saffen of Kings County died at 1 A. M. yesterday at his home, 169 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever. He contracted the disease five weeks ago at the home of Joseph Winter, Assistant Clerk in the County Court, at Bellmore, L. I. Mr. Winter also caught the fever and died two weeks ago.

Henry C. Saffen was born in the Seventh Ward, this city, in 1851. His parents moved to Williamsburg in 1853. Later he was employed by Martin B. Brown and became foreman of Mr. Brown's printing office, in this city. He married in 1872. Several years later he opened a printing office in North Second Street, Brooklyn, and later located at 172 Skillman Street. When he was elected County Clerk he gave his business to four of his employes.

Mr. Saffen was nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly, but was defeated. He was elected Supervisor for the Fifteenth Ward in 1889. He was nominated for County Clerk in 1894, and was elected by a plurality of 5,638 votes.

Mr. Saffen belonged to the Union League, the Hanover, the Home, and other clubs. He leaves two daughters.

Funeral services will probably be held Monday at Mr. Saffen's late home, and the burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Col. Oliver White Peabody.

Col. Oliver White Peabody, a member of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston bankers, died at his home in Milton yesterday. He had been ill for seven months, and his death was not entirely unexpected. He leaves a wife, a daughter of the Rev. S. K. Lathrop. His fortune is estimated at $2,000,000.

Col. Peabody was born in Springfield, Mass., May 9, 1834, and began his business life with John E. Thayer & Brother, for whom he served as a clerk until Sept. 22, 1862, when he joined a Massachusetts regiment and went to the front. His promotion was rapid, and within one month he was advanced to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry. He served during the remainder of the civil war.

After the war was ended Col. Peabody returned to the firm of John E. Thayer & Brother, and after serving there as a clerk entered the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. He became well known in business and social circles, and was a prominent member of the Boston Stock Exchange. He was President of the Children's Hospital in Boston for many years, and was active in church and charitable works.

Julius Obendorf.

Julius Obendorf died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of his brother, 709 Madison Avenue. For a number of years Mr. Obendorf was engaged in the lace importing trade. He retired about two years ago, and has since made his home in Europe. He returned here a few weeks ago upon a visit to his brother. The funeral will be held at 9:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, from 709 Madison Avenue.

Henry James Smith.

Henry James Smith died Wednesday at his home, 391 Ninth Avenue. He was an old resident of that part of the city. He was born in Orange County in 1821, and for over forty years was connected with the Manhattan Gaslight Company. The funeral was held yesterday at the North Presbyterian Church. The interment will be at Montgomery, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

—Mark S. Hammerschlag, President of the Hammerschlag Wax Paper Company of Garfield, N. J., dropped dead in his office yesterday. He was fifty-five years old. Heart disease caused his death. He at one time was prominent in politics in this city, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. He leaves a wife.

—Ex-Councilman George H. Neal died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday, after an extended illness. He was a prominent Democrat in Somerset County, N. J., and in 1890 was a member of the North Plainfield Common Council. He was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., in 1863. He leaves a wife and two children.

—James Hicks, one of the best-known farmers of Long Island, died at Old Westbury yesterday. He was one of the oldest surviving members of the Society of Friends. He was Secretary of the Queens County Fair for many years.

DR. S. A. SEAMAN DEAD.

He Expired Suddenly in a Street Car While Riding Down Town.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Seaman, one of the old Methodist clergymen of this city, died suddenly of heart disease about 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a Ninth Avenue car as he was going down town. He was feeling quite well early in the morning when he bade his children good-bye just before starting from his residence, at 147 West Eighty-seventh Street. Just exactly how he died his children have not yet been able to ascertain.

Dr. Seaman was seventy-eight years old, and was born in this city. His ancestor, Capt. John Seaman, settled on Long Island 250 years ago, and his grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Dr. Seaman studied in the University of the City of New-York, and was one of the oldest living graduates. Soon after leaving the university, he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held many charges, most of them in this city and vicinity. His first charge was the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, now the Park Avenue Church. In Brooklyn he was pastor of the Carlton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, now the Simpson Church, and also of the Embury Church, now the Anurews Church. He also held charges in New-Rochelle, Long Island, and Connecticut.

Dr. Seaman wrote considerably for the papers, and was the author of "Annals of New-York Methodism," which was published five or six years ago. He retired from active service about eight years ago, but continued to preach occasionally, and did a good deal of church work. He leaves five children, two of whom are married.

The funeral will take place at the house at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the remains will be buried in the family plot at Searington, L. I.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. John G. Hazard of Rhode Island is at the Netherland.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., is at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Congressman H. H. Rockwell of Elmira is at the Bartholdi.

—Gov. John Gary Evans of South Carolina is at the Marlborough.

—Lewis Seasongood of Cincinnati and H. T. Harris of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—L. B. Lewis of Boston, William Hay of Philadelphia, and J. H. Frost of Troy are at the Metropole.

—George E. Curtis of Toledo and L. H. Tucker and J. Warren Bott of Albany are at the Everett.

—Frederick C. Schraub of Lowville, N. Y., and Henry W. Hallwell of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, and Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago are at the Albemarle.

—J. H. Johnson of Syracuse, J. B. Chastain of Baltimore, and Arthur B. Hitchcock of Boston are at the Grand.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University and Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton University are at the Buckingham.

—Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, Prof. Albert Harkness of Providence, and Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie are at the Fifth Avenue.

—John H. Barker of Toledo, Bard Plummer of Boston, William F. Vernier of Philadelphia, and J. C. Parkes of Galveston are at the Astor.

—George W. Hunt of Albany, J. B. Jenkins of Buffalo, George F. Barker of Rochester, and F. W. Black of Providence are at the Grand Union.

—William G. Bissell and William J. Morgan of Buffalo, Richard H. Gorham of Boston, and Gardner C. Leonard of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—William Kirkwood of Chicago, S. B. Calderhead of Montana, H. R. Weaver of Newport, and Thomas W. Ayers of Philadelphia are at the Windsor.

—H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Times-Herald of Chicago; John McLeod of Pittsburg, George B. Holiday of St. Louis, and John Mason Little of Boston are at the Holland.

—William S. Brown of Chicago, John H. Lorimer of Philadelphia, David A. Reed of Pittsburg, George W. Ray of New-Haven, and John T. Mott of Oswego are at the Manhattan.

—Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany, President James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, Joseph Dickson of St. Louis, and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; G. C. Leonard, hats and caps, Park Avenue Hotel.

—Edson Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Munder, prints and ginghams, 51 Leonard Street.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. Forest, boys' clothing; Hotel Metropole.

—Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, silks, &c., Hotel Marlborough.

—Half, M., & Brother, San

FOR THE BIG HORSE SHOW

PRIZE LIST INCREASED FOR FEWER ANIMALS.

Twelve Hundred Entries to Compete for $33,000 in Madison Square Garden—Some of the New-comers and the Old Favorites That Will Be Exhibited and Admired—The Various Classes That Will Enter into Competition.

The prize list of the Horse Show, which will open Nov. 9, is $3,000 greater than ever before, but the number of entries is 100 less than last year. Many animals that were eligible at former shows have been debarred, and classes that have seemed to the management to be useless have been dropped, and so 1,200 entries will compete for $33,000.

Two well-known thoroughbreds that are strangers to Madison Square Garden—Lazzarone and Potentate—will strive for the blue against Faverdale and King Galop.

At the head of the breeding class for trotters are E. H. Harriman's Stamboul and the Village Farm's Lord of the Manor, while Trevillian, Mambrino King, Island Wilkes, King Rene, Jr., Cedric the Saxon, Daredevil, Conquest Star, Avenger, Sir Cedric, and The Patroon follow them as representatives of the stallion class. Among the mares will be found Crystabel, Carrie B. Medium, Miss Helen B., Stamdella, Bonnie Bell, Princess Mackey, Alice Leyburn, Lady Allerton, and Hinda L.

In the Produce Prize competition for two-year-old stallions are youngsters by Stamboul, Mambrino King, Langton, and Quartermaster, while the fillies in the Produce Prize are by Potential, Trevillian, Lavalard, Stamboul, Jay Wilkes, Mambrino King, and Favorite Wilkes.

The roadster classes have among them C. M. Reed's pair, Alice Leyburn and Georgie M.; Frank Ferguson's Emma and Nellie, W. G. Leland's Diablo and Angelo, C. F. Bates's Mayflower and May Rose, W. H. Clark's Nutshell and Dick, and E. T. Stotesbury's Wilbooka and Pearl. Several of these will be harnessed singly, and with them will be Nutshell, Altomont, Belfont, Carrie W., Dandy, King Bird, Lady Allerton, Dorinda, and Mary Nelson.

Enthorpe, Performer, and Rufus, Jr., will appear to contest for the Challenge Cup of the American Hackney Horse Society, and in the regular classes for hackney stallions will be found these, together with Berserker, Cadet, Currier, Typhoon, Langton Performer, Royalty, Maximilian, Danesfort, Clifton II., Stanley, Manchester, Rosseau Performer, Wildfire, Barthorpe Performer, Confident Shot, The Dane, Deception, Forest Athlete, Forest Beau, and Ricknell, all well known in the past, and most of them winners.

Among the mares will be such well-known winners as Princess Dagmar, Althorpe Dutchess, Canny Maid, Dorothea, Laughing Water, Gay Lady, Stella, Pandora, Nellie, Matchbox, Lady Danegelt, Shelburne Girl, Mountain Maid, Parquette, Her Highness, Belgravia, and Isolda.

For the Produce Prize, for yearling stallions, there is one by Dr. Park out of Laughing Water, three by Matchless of Londesboro, one by Cadet, and one by Royalty.

The Produce Prize competition, for yearling fillies, will include two by Fireworks, two by Enthorpe Performer, one being out of Princess Royal; one by Matchless of Londesboro, one by Rufus, and one by Cadet, while Cadet and Almont, Jr., are shown among the half-breed stallions. King Morgan is the only Morgan bred stallion to be shown.

Among the horses in harness are Elbridge T. Gerry's Starlight and F. G. Bourne's Arrow, G. E. Hulme's Cracksman, John Gerken's Ledo, L. W. Wormser's His Excellency and Dan Wilkes, John Jacob Astor's Charm, C. O. Iselin's Directum, John S. Bradford's Uncle Sam, Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld's Spoons, F. G. Bourne's Kitty Glen and Arrow, E. D. Morgan's Jack Horner and Miss Muffatt, John Gerken's Ledo and Lynnewood, J. Dickman Brown's Jeff and Lillian, O. H. P. Belmont's Buckingham, Rockingham, Huntingham, and Walsingham, T. Kemp's Hidalga, Vingt Et Un, King Cole, John H. Shults's His Majesty, W. Gould Brokaw's Ruth and Meteor, and a host of others well known in the ring to say nothing of the many horses named and unnamed belonging to C. F. Bates. All of these will be shown as carriage horses before all sorts of vehicles. They will be found among the tandems and in the four-in-hands, the class for teams under 15 hands having twelve entries, while in the classes for horses in harness several contain more than forty entries.

Among the ponies will be Monte Carlo, Montreal II., Puck, Kelpie, Nellie, Topsy, Major, Jennie, Adjutant, Betsy, Cock Robin, Princess, Mar, Sparkle, Baby, Echo's Wonder, Mascot, Sir Gibbie, Jr., Wild Rose, Fleur de Lis, and Lady Flyaway, both as saddle ponies and in harness.

Saddle horses have been entered in large numbers, about 150 being in the various classes, including Ladas, Grey Eagle, Royalty, Adonis, Honey, King Cole, Banjo, Ardsley, Blue Garter, Princess, Headlight, Don Fulano, Terrebonne, Chester, My Boy, Patsey McCord, Sporting Duchess, Lady Kildare, Boundless, Convert, Fumie Fox, Beauty, Roderick Langton, Ideal, and Lona Barrisson's Maestoso, which is also entered in the class for high school horses to compete against A. D., Bismarck, Prince, and Flashlight.

As usual, the classes for hunters, open to all, and for qualified or green hunters, and for best performances of hunters over six successive jumps, have filled the best, and contain the old and well-known jumpers, together with many new ones, who will make their first appearance in the Madison Square ring, the classes being much smaller on account of the change in conditions. The high jump, which is restored this year, with a limit of 6 feet 6 inches, has ten entries, including Lady Bird, Kensington, Merry Boy, Richmond, Punch, Ascetic, Perfection, and Merry Monarch, while in the champion prize there is a long list of entries.

As usual, the municipal and Park police will be shown, and the entry list is well filled.

The new class, which is likely to create considerable interest, is for French coach horses, last year's being open to all breeds, this year's being for French horses only. M. W. Dunham of the Oakland Farm will send a fine lot, including Perfection, Prosper, Tranquille, Iphygene, and Indre; Fletcher & Co. will send Urban and Partman; J. S. Sanborn, Germane, and E. M. Burton, Esmeralda and Babrielle.

Races for Gentlemen at Baltimore.

The managers of the race meeting at the Pimlico track, in Baltimore, which is to begin Nov. 5, are to make a special effort to revive racing, in which gentlemen riders may participate. To this end they will have on the opening day a race of two miles on the flat for half-bred hunters, to be ridden by members of hunt clubs. There will be a four-mile steeplechase under similar conditions on the closing day, and a "pink coat" race, exclusively for horses owned by members of recognized hunt clubs. In this race the horses will be ridden by gentlemen riders in full hunting costumes.

The Elk Ridge and Green Spring Valley Clubs of Baltimore, Chevy Chase of Washington, and Radnor Hunt of Philadelphia have been invited to participate in this race. In the regular racing programme purses averaging $300 each will be given. C. H. Pettingill Santo strat, and Clarence given. C. H. Pettingill is to start, and Clarence McDowell will be The Jockey Club Steward at the meeting.

A Hanover Colt Won in England.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—At Sandown Park to-day the Hook Plate, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by W. Sibary's American-bred colt Roman Chief, by Hanover-Golden Reel, formerly owned by Richard Croker.

Madison Wheelmen in the Field.

A new bicycle club formed in this city has taken the name of Madison Wheelmen and elected the following officers: Justus Frankel, President; Harry M. Joseph, Secretary; Rudolph J. Nagle, Treasurer; David L. Keller, Captain, and Joseph Goldberg, First Lieutenant. The charter members, in addition to the officers, include I. S. Phillips, S. B. Jacobs, S. Lichtenberg, J. Wolf, and I. Ripinsky.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Runs for the leading clubs have been scheduled for to-morrow as follows: Excelsior Cycle Club, to Ridgewood; Yorkville Wheelmen to Plainfield; Long Island Wheelmen, Newburg to Brooklyn; Manhattan Bicycle Club to Boonton; Brooklyn Bicycle Club to Coney Island; New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen to Travers Island; Logan Wheelmen to Pompton; Gotham Wheelmen to the Oranges.

—Thirty games had been played up to last evening in the pool tournament of the Manhattan Bicycle Club. The leaders are Joseph Oatman, H. G. R. Ausbuettel, and V. F. Petrie. Each has won three games and lost none.

—The four highest men in the mileage contest in the Eighth Regiment's bicycle company are W. A. Barker, who up to Oct. 1 had covered 8,000 miles; Lieut. T. E. Lyon, 5,500; J. C. Hurley, 5,000, and A. Cornell, 5,000.

—The Greenwich Wheelmen are engaged in a pool tournament at their rooms, 309 West Fourth Street. The members making most points will be presented with gold medals.

—Prof. R. F. Swayze will lecture at the club house of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club on X-rays Wednesday evening.

GOV. EVANS TALKS WILDLY.

What South Carolina's Governor Said in Connecticut.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American, Oct. 21.

John Gary Evans, Governor of South Carolina, was in Waterbury last night. A reporter of The Republican obtained the privilege of an interview with the Governor.

Gov. Evans said that he had been spending a week in New-York City, where he found politicians and business men fairly crazy over the silver and gold contest. "Why, one man I saw," said he, "said that if Bryan was elected he believed the East would secede. 'I hope to goodness you do,' I replied, 'and give us down South a chance to lick you back into the Union and to pay us pensions down there.'

"Well, everything down our way is for Bryan and we feel confident of his election. Connecticut has always been a good Democratic State, and I hope it will stick to its colors next November. But this is a very strange contest. All parties seem to have been forgotten. Down there in New-York I found men who had voted for Democracy all their lives saying that they were going to vote for McKinley. The silver question seems to have literally driven them crazy. If you go to arguing with any of them they want to fight right off.

"In South Carolina about 90,000 whites and 12,000 negroes are registered. The negro population constitutes the Republican Party there. I do not believe that over 1,500 votes will be cast for Palmer and Buckner in the State, and most of those live in Charleston. The Charleston News and Courier is the leading sound-money paper of the State, but its influence is very inconsiderable anywhere outside of Charleston. If 100,000 votes should be polled, I think we would give Bryan 80,000 majority; but it is probable that not over 50,000 or 60,000 will be polled, so the majority will probably be about 40,000.

"When you hear anything about the South or any State in the South going for McKinley, you can put that down as nothing but rot, unless you regard West Virginia as a Southern State—but that isn't a Southern State. Maryland, too, might be considered doubtful."

"Could you say something about the recent defeat of Tillman in the primaries?" asked the reporter.

Tillman is as strong as ever," he replied, "and the reform majority is as large as ever. We simply allowed the primaries to go by default. We made no effort. You might say we were overconfident. You need not fear that Tillman's influence in the State is shaken at all."

In regard to the general political situation the thought every State west of the Missouri would go for Bryan, and that Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, and Iowa would go for him also. He estimated that Bryan would receive at least 258 Electoral votes. He thought the Palmer and Buckner movement was only "an assistant Republican scheme gotten up out of sentiment to catch old-time Democrats who would not vote for Bryan or McKinley." But he was of the opinion that the majority of the Democrats who would not support Bryan would vote for McKinley.

"The silent, undercurrent vote in the working classes," he continued, "is, in my opinion, all to be cast for Bryan. Wherever you find a goldbug you will perceive that he has some kind of an idea that he is an aristocrat. Any one who owes a dollar now knows that it was never so hard to pay it back. Talk about inflation of the currency! Why, even if the whole annual product of our silver mines was coined, which is $75,000,000, it will only increase the money volume $1.25 per capita. I believe that if the Republicans should win they would give the country free silver as the least of any evils which could come upon the country.

"Do you fully agree with the attitude of the Democratic platform toward the United States Supreme Court?" asked the reporter.

"Of course I do," was the quick rejoinder. "There is no question but that the Supreme Court to-day is the greatest menace this country has. Those Judges have more power than the President. They are greedy after power, so high are they raised, and they are constantly grasping after more. The more power you give them the more they want. They have practically been trying to run the United States by injunctions.

"Why they came down there and enjoined me—set aside our own State election laws. Judge Goff was the man who issued the injunction. I came out in a manifesto warning the people against him. I tell you we are going to run our State in spite of Federal injunctions, and we have done it."

"Have the Republicans or sound-money men sent any money South for the campaign?" asked the reporter.

"Not a dollar," he replied. "It has all been sent West. The West has literally been paved with money by Hanna. I met men down there in New-York that are so scared that they would willingly divide their fortunes with Hanna if he asked for them. But the enthusiasm of the Western farmer for free silver has fairly reached fanaticism. And you can't buy fanatics."

Gov. Evans thought Tom Watson had "more brains than the whole Populist gang." He thought he had been treated very unfairly by them. He thought the boom in wheat had been brought about purely for political purposes. "In South Carolina," he said, "all the bank and factory Presidents are Bryan men. Our factories there have had no shut-downs, either. Through this depression we are not making any money, but we are making expenses."

In regard to Bryan he said: "I have known Bryan six years. He is honest and patriotic. He is a true statesman—too high-minded to be a politician. He is not an extremist in any sense. If he is not elected this time, I believe that his election next time will be unanimous."

The Dominion's Governor General.

From The London (Canada) Advertiser.

We have the best of reasons for saying that there is no truth in the report sent out from Ottawa to the effect that the Governor General has interfered with the new Government in its disposition of civil servants. His Excellency is a constitutional ruler. He knows that the present Administration has the confidence of the people, as expressed through its representatives, again and again, in the recent session of Parliament; and he would not for a moment think of interfering with any disposition of the servants of the people which a Ministry so holding office may deem prudent. Lord Aberdeen governs according to British ideas of responsible government.

Forebodings.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

The Republicans have injected a great deal of bitterness into this campaign. When election day comes we look for innumerable fatalities—not in the South, for it is too much one way here, but in the close States throughout the country. Should this be the case the feeling will be intense, and if Bryan is elected by a close electoral vote and the Republicans try to throw out Bryan States in order to install McKinley, then we have little doubt that the future has trouble of a serious nature in store for the American people. We hope and pray that the sober judgment of the people of this country may come to the surface, and with it that peace which should prevail among mankind.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract—No Auction Transactions.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for George H. Chattilon, to an investor, at private terms, 54 West Third Street, 21.4 by 75.

Mr. Hamburger has sold to a Mr. Chace, on private terms, the three houses, 150, 152, and 154 West Eighty-second Street, each 18.9 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, southwest corner, for a five-story brick store and flat, by William Keil, Jr., executor, of 402 West Fifty-third Street, owner; cost, $16,000.

Union Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner, for a three-story frame dwelling, by John E. Barstow and others, owners; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 20 feet east of Union Avenue, for seven two-story frame dwellings, by same owners; cost, $21,000.

Green Avenue, east side, 177 feet south of Fifth Street, for a two-story frame stable, by Michael J. Morgan of 567 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $500.

Pelham Road, east side, 25 feet south of Lee Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, by Frank Faulhaber of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Knauf of Van Ness, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 850 Broadway, alterations to four-story brick and iron stores, offices, and hotel, by the Palmer estate, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 380 and 382 Water Street, northeast corner of Oliver Street, alterations to two five-story brick store and tenements, by Hulda Wittmer of 34 Beekman Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

No. 137 Bowery, alterations to a three-story brick hotel and dwelling, by Marcia A. Strong of Thousand Island Park, owner; cost $100.

No. 173 East Seventy-ninth Street, alterations to a four story and basement brick flat, by John Monks of 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; cost, $500.

Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, northeast corner, alterations to three-story stone play and class rooms and dormitory, by the New-York Juvenile Asylum of 101 Fulton Street, owner; cost, $150.

Avenue C and Sixth Street, southeast corner, (Unionport,) alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Margaret Handel of Unionport, owner; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 23.

57TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of Park Av, 28x100.8; 57th St, 130.9 ft e of Park Av, 28x100.5; Clarence Hartman to Henry Hofheimer, ½ part. $3,300

HENRY ST, 154; Bernard Blumburg and wife to Moses Blumburg. 1

PECK SLIP, n e s, 58.7 ft n of Water St, 24.3x42.7x irregular; Henry C. School and wife to Anna C. 2,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 177.9 ft e of Waverley Place, 21x41.11x18.4x11.6x48.9; Margaret Brophy, as trustee, to Catherine Delamore. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Catherine Delamore to Frederick C. Zobel. 20,750

14TH ST, s s, 199.6 ft e of 7th Av, 0.6 x53.3; the rector, Church Wardens, &c., of the Church of the Annunciation to Juliette H. Dana. 1

BLEEKER ST, s s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Frederick S. Wait to Abraham Stern. 1

50TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 50x100.7; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry Moulton. 1,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 76th St, 43.6x100; William H. Roder to Amelia R. Lowther, 1-6 part. 1

62D ST, w of 2d Av, 245.10 ft w of Avenue A, 25 ft n of Penfold Av, 20.10x100.5; Nicholas Jacobus and another, executors, to Agnes J. Pratt.. 1

2D AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x70; Frederick Lewis, as assignee, to Henry Simons. 1

2D AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x70; Minnie Jacobs and others to John Schneider. 10

93D ST, 15 East; Philip Braender and wife to Hattie Stern. 1

101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Moses Blumburg. 6,250

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; same to same. 10,150

102D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Moses K. Wallace to Ellen D. Hannigan. 19,500

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Frederick Rohrs to Louisa Rohrs. 1

122D ST, 238 and 240 East; Charles Schwarz and wife to William Stokes. 1

122D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 12.6 by 100.11; John Mitchell and wife to Charles J. Warren. 5

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; George W. Eggers and wife to Clarence D. Ford. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 132d St, 25x100; Morris Simon to Joel Schwitzer. 40,000

90TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to George W. Eggers. 18,800

VERMILYE AV, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 100x150; Frederick W. Kroebel and wife to Johnston Foglesong. 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 155.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x115; Frederick Rohrs and wife to Emma J. M. Habert. 1

HOE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Timms St, 25x100; Charles Brogin and wife to James H. Livingston. 6,700

EAGLE AV, e s, 155.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 19x115; George Schaefer and wife to Jacob Bollenbacher. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Emma J. M. Hobert to Jacob Bollenbacher. 6,800

170TH ST, s s, 176.6 ft w of Franklin Av, 18.11x118.0x119; Carrie Loeb to Carl G. Loenhardt. 1

236TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av; 235th St, s s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av; Keppler Av, e s, 80 ft n of n e corner of said avenue, between 138th and 139th Sts, 80x100; Carlos Warner to Estelle E. Warner. 1

BAILEY AV, e s, Lot 82, map of Williams O. Bailey, 50x113.8x50x130.10; Bridget Taylor to Samuel B. Taylor... 1

LOT 60, map of Westchester Terrace; Giuseppe Franklin and another to Timothy Murphy. 300

EASTCHESTER ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Walter W. Taylor and wife to J. Frank Bird. 700

15TH AV, Lot 804, map of Wakefield, 105x114; John Stokes to William Stokes. 1

16TH AV, n s, Lot 982, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; William Stokes to Charles Schwarz. 1

Recorded Leases.

DUKE, Margaret, and others, executors, to Jacob Rottmann; 603 West 52d St, 5 years. ..... $800 to $900

GERKER, Frederick, and others, to Jacob Leutenschlager; n w corner of Elton Av and 153d St, 3 years. $40

Recorded Mortgages.

BLUSTIFF, Jeanette, wife of Abraham T., to State Bank; 251 and 253 Delancey St, and 17 Norfolk St., notes. $2,500

BOUDINE, John F. and Charles A., Jr., executors, &c., of Charles A. Boudine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, s w corner of 56th St, 3 years. 20,000

BATES, Henry, and wife to William M. Kingsland; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, 5 years. 19,000

SAME to William M. Kingsland; 5th Av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 112th St, 5 years. 19,000

SAME to Henry Rothschild; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 112th St, (three mortgages). 12,000

BIRD, Richard, and wife to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Lot 499, map of Arden property, s ¾ of street, installments. 2,000

COHEN, Moses, and wife to Karl M. Wallachs; 101st St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, (six mortgages). 11,000

SAME to same; 101st St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, (six mortgages). 11,000

COE, Mary J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 5th Av, n w corner of 115th St, 1 year. 5,000

CLARK, Mary E., to Emma F. Ronkey; Commonwealth Av, w s, 162 ft s of West Farms Road, 2½ years. 200

DICKENSON, Charles, to Sarah L. Myers, executrix of John K. Myers; 4th St, 72 East, 3 years. 1,500

DARLING, Louise A. and William L., to Catherine L. Griffins; 123d St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year. 1,500

EGGERS, George W., to Elizabeth W. Burke; s s of 99th St, 80 ft e of West End Av, 3 years. 18,000

FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Lewis Z. Bach; n e corner of Lenox Av and 102d St, demand. 3,000

FREUDENMACHER, Philipp to Bertha Volkenning; w s of Morris Av, 125 ft s of 155th St, 1 year. 12,000

HANNIGAN, Ellen D., to Moses K. Wallach; n s of 102d St, 230 ft e of 3d Av, installments. 3,500

HUSE, Lorin B., to Henry H. Wetmore; s e corner of King's Bridge Road and 180th St, 3 years. 3,500

HAESE, Carl and Marie, to Ella Benker; Lot 282, map of McGrau estate, near Van Nest Station, 2 years. 400

LLOYD, Robert S., and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n w corner of 116th St and Lexington Av, 3½ years. 25,000

LIVINGSTON, James H., to Charles Brogan; e s of Hoe Av, 154.2 ft s of Home St, installments. 500

McMONEGAL, Morgan D., and wife to Alwin Eisert; 235 West 24th St, 3 months. 1,750

MACALLISTER, Margaret C., to Robinson Gill, trustee; s s of 122d St, 420 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 7,000

ROSENFELD, William J., to Elizabeth Rosenbaum, guardian, &c.; 20 West 90th St, 1 year. 21,000

ROHRS, Louisa and Frederick, to Julia Muhlfelder; s s of 126th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year. 2,000

REUSE, Charles F., and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 75 ft n of 126th St, 1 year. 8,000

STEINFELD, David, and wife to William H. McWhirter; 7th Av, n e corner of 123d St, 3 months. 2,064

STOKES, William, to Charles Belwartz; 238 and 240 East 122d St, 1 year. 1,150

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks; West End Av, w s, 48 ft s of 70th St, 6 months. 75,000

TAYLOR, Samuel B., to Mary Conlon; Bailey Av, Lot 82, map W. O. Giles, Kingsbridge, 1 year. 1,000

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to Richard C. Voth; Riverside Av, s e cor of 77th St, 3 months. 7,000

WALKER, Frederick, and wife to Frederick Akers; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25 ft n of Penfold Av, 3 years. 2,500

WEBER, Louisa, to John W. Love; n s 55th St, 81.6 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 3,000

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY to the Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York; s s of Bethune St, 81 ft w of Washington St, 1 year. 200,000

WUERZ, William, and wife to Jennie Herrman; n e corner of 69th St and Columbus Av, 1 year. 8,000

WILLIAMS, Edward G., and wife to Bowles Colgate, Executor Charles C. Colgate; e s of Tinton Av, 194.9 ft s of 169th St, 3 years. 3,000

YUENGLING, Catherine M., to Maria, wife of James A. Frame; n s of 69th St, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years. 5,000

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to Catherine Dellamore; s s of Christopher St, 177.9 ft e of Factory St, 9 months. 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees of Edward Ridley, to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America. 5,000

GLUF, Emily, to John Hardy. 2,000

HASCALL, Theodore F., as receiver, &c., to John Hutchinson, executor, &c., of Bernard Mooney. 1

IVINS, William, to Henry C. Bryan, trustee, &c. 3,000

JOHNSON, Seth W., executor of Hannibal Wellington, to Elizabeth R. Wellington (two assignments). 9,611

JOHNSTON, Harvey S., to William T. Tremere. 1

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald. 1

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn to Elizabeth F. Chrystal. 1

ROSE, Hudson P., to Emma F. Rontey. 285

STRESE, Margarethe, to G. De Witt Clocke, guardian of Silvanus Purdy. 2,800

SMITH, John B., to Francis M. Marks. 1,000

VOTH, Richard C., to Henry J. Baker. 7,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, e s, 43.3 ft s of 12th St, 20x82, (leasehold;) Solomon Appel and others against Philip Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

67TH AV, w s, Lot 1,048, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary H. Ferris against Mary Pilsbury and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

56TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Francis Foehrenbach and others against Philip Schaefer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 287.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x80; Joseph F. Gibney against John P. Gibney and others, (partition.)

10TH ST, 10 West; American Church Missionary Society against Helen L. Oakley and others, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Peter Donald against Frank S. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

79TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 19x79; Patrick Hopkins against Hamilton McLaughlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

99TH ST, s s, 875 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; William T. Tremere against William H. Horner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

102D ST and Western Boulevard, n e corner, 100x100; American Lumber Company against Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners and contractors. $1,225

147TH ST, 529 to 533 West; Joseph Tesaro & Co. against John Betts, owner; Joseph Coar, contractor. 217

3D AV or Boulevard or White Plains AV, e s, 125 ft n of Avenue A, 25x100; Michael Healey against William F. Hallock, owner; Frederick McGraw, contractor. 100

92D ST, 311 East; Albert Bohn against Florence T. Ray, Charlotte E. Train, and Henrietta C. Ray, owners; Florence T. Ray, contractor. 169

LEROY ST, 47; Barnet Kaplan and others against Leiser Zimmerman, owner and contractor. 60

BROADWAY, 1,163 and 1,165; Schoenberg, Lundin & Co. against Charles T. Jones, lessee; E. Hingston, contractor. 220

BLUNDELL AV and East Chester Road, s w corner, 100x100; Charles Sellner against John Ritter, owner; John Kunzman, contractor. 232

91ST ST, 103 West; Ackert & Schroeder against Henry B. Kelmke, owner and contractor. 403

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915 OF LAWS OF 1896.

JENNINGS ST, s s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; F. F. Frawley of John Hanson to the Henry Huber Company. 840

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 480—Richard D. Uthoff, plaintiff, vs. the United States—From the District Court for Maryland. Dismissed. Record not printed.

No. 371—Alexander Allen, plaintiff, vs. the United States—Submitted for the United States. No counsel appeared for plaintiff.

No. 385—Ann Brown, plaintiff, vs. the United States—Submitted for the United States. No counsel appeared for plaintiff.

No. 389—Henry Starr vs. the United States—Submitted on briefs.

No. 496—Pleasant Diaper vs. the United States—Submitted on briefs.

No. 511—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company vs. William Buehner et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas. Dismissed, with costs by appellant.

No. 403—Boyden Power Brake Company et al. vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and No. 424—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Argument continued for the Boyden Company et al., and concluded for the Westinghouses et al.

Calendar for Monday—Nos. 485, 61, 63, 64, 66, 31, 67, 56, (and 68,) 69, 70.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion Calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—Dick vs. Janeway. 2—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 3—Williams vs. Wilcox. 4—Same vs. same. 5—United States vs. La Compagnie Francaise, &c. 6—Lambert vs. Harrall Leather Goods Company. Cases Noticed—7—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Maher. 8—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Chase. 9—American Graphophone Company vs. Leeds. 10—Griswold vs. Kilmer Manufacturing Company. 11—Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company vs. Chase. 12—Swancoat vs. Remsen. 13—Maitland vs. Phillips. 14—Same vs. Lindner & Remey Manufacturing Company. 15—Same vs. Staines, Peck & Taber Company. 16—Matter of Scott. 17—Wirt vs. Farrelly. 18—Burns vs. Sanderson. 20—Timbertake vs. Straus.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Sophia Quigley vs. City of Rochester, appellant.—Argued by A. J. Rodenbeck for appellant, William B. Werner for respondent.

A. Whalen vs. Citizens' Gas Light Company, appellant.—Argued by Frank S. Smith for appellant, I. M. Kapper for respondent.

P. J. West vs. Peter Buttner, appellant.—Argued by J. J. Kennelly for appellant, Frank Hopkins for respondent.

Thomas Fanning vs. New-York Central Railroad Company, appellant; Mary Talbot, appellant, vs. S. V. R. Cruger and others.—Submitted.

John S. Tholen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Albert C. Tennant for appellant, I. M. Kapper for respondent.

Calendar for Monday—Nos. 668, 711, 630, 660, 707, 719, 742, 745.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chamberss—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate—Henrietta Sidenberg, Thomas Nelson, Samuel G. Hull.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Open at 10: A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Black vs. McAlcenan—Hamilton Odell. Stillman vs. E. Read, Goodridge Manufacturing Company—Lawrence Godkin. Harrington vs. The Mayor, &c., Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Sternberger vs. Wood—Emanuel B. Friend. Ficken vs. Bartlett—Benjamin Hoffman. Militscher vs. Militscher—Edward W. Crittenden. Diller vs. Le Fevre—Richard M. Henry. Marks vs. Wood—Emanuel B. Friend.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Cohen vs. Evans—Gilbert M. Spier. Searles vs. Churchill—Eugene Durnin.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Miles vs. Miles—S. L. H. Ward.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Robert C. Sands vs. John H. McGinn—David Y. Swainson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—REYNOLDS CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has taken possession of the factory of the Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company, 57 to 61 Prince Street, additional executions having been received against it yesterday in favor of George P. Schinzel, Sr., for $13,119, and in favor of the Importers and Traders' National Bank for $2,284. The claim of Mr. Schinzel is for money loaned to the company by himself, Dora Schinzel, George H. Schinzel, and Mary Schinzel. The claim of the Importers and Traders' National Bank is against the company as indorser on a note made by C. Hingher & Son of New-Brunswick, N. J., for $1,125, and on a note made by Theodore C. Gross for $1,091, dated Feb. 25. Mr. Gross, who was a wine importer at 73 West Houston Street, disappeared about six weeks ago. The company had no capital rating at Bradstreet's, and its credit rating, which always had been low, was recently taken away entirely. The company's indorsement had been seen on notes made by Mr. Gross, and a portion of this paper had been protested. The company was started in 1877, had a capital stock of $20,000, and an office at 309 Broadway. George P. Schinzel, Jr., has been President since its organization, with the exception of two years, from Jan. 1, 1880, to Jan. 1, 1882, when Charles Sledge was President. The Treasurer is Robert Schinzel. The annual report of Jan. 1 last showed assets of $54,578 and liabilities of $29,381. Lorenz Zeller, who represents George P. Schinzel, Sr., father of the President, said that he had advised a thorough examination of the company's affairs to see exactly how it stands. Unless some settlement was made, he said, a creditor might apply for a receiver. The company has been struggling hard to get along and had just satisfied two small judgments. It met with a loss of $20,000 by the burning of its old factory at 460 Cherry Street last Winter, not having any insurance. When questioned about the company's loss through Theodore C. Gross, Mr. Zeller said reluctantly that it may reach $20,000, the company holding many of his notes. Asked if the liabilities of the company would amount to $50,000, he said he thought they would be at least that amount. He could give no idea of the value of the assets, as they are chiefly in machinery and accounts.

—S. F. MYERS & Co.—At a meeting of twenty-five creditors of S. F. Myers & Co., manufacturing jewelers, of 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, whose claims aggregated $270,000, held on Thursday at the New-York Jewelers' Board of Trade, John P. Lutz was appointed Chairman and H. M. Condit Secretary. Mr. Lutz suggested the appointment of a committee to confer with the debtors and other interested persons to see if some amicable arrangement could not be made looking to the adjustment of the firm's affairs in the interest of all. As far as he could learn the liabilities are $800,000, of which $300,000 are contingent. The assets consist of merchandise, $200,000, appraised value, $116,000, and accounts receivable, $300,000, of which $60,000 are considered good and $240,000 doubtful or bad. The following committee was appointed:

HAMMERSTEIN IS WROTH

SAYS HE'LL MAKE A CHARGE AGAINST ROSENBERG.

Rosenberg Is His Brother-in-Law and Was Formerly Olympia's Business Manager—He Tried Yesterday to Have a Receiver Appointed to Take Charge of the Columbus Theatre in Harlem, but Failed—Hammerstein Wants Revenge.

Henry Rosenberg, the husband of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who is a stepsister of Oscar Hammerstein, failed yesterday, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, to induce Justice Beekman to appoint a receiver to take charge of Mr. Hammerstein's Columbus Theatre, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on the ground that Mr. Hammerstein is insolvent.

Mr. Hammerstein declared last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that his brother-in-law's civil attack on him had gone as far as he intended to let it go peaceably, and that he will go before the District Attorney and ask for an arrest.

The trouble between Mr. Hammerstein and Mr. Rosenberg began a few months ago, when the latter, who had been business manager of the Olympia since its opening, severed his connection with the house. He brought suit on July 6, alleging that his wife had loaned to Mr. Hammerstein $5,130, and that to secure the loan the Longacre manager had given to Mrs. Rosenberg a lease of the Columbus Theatre.

Mr. Hammerstein made a counter claim of $10,000, alleging that Mr. Rosenberg had handled money and had not accounted for it. Mr. Hammerstein was ordered to particularize his counter claim, but he did not do so, and instead appealed the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Rosenberg's counsel made the statement in court yesterday that his client believed Mr. Hammerstein was insolvent. The manager denies the accusation.

Mr. Rosenberg says he is afraid that, in the event of a judgment against Mr. Hammerstein, the latter will be unable to pay. Mr. Hammerstein retorts by offering to give a bond to secure payment in case he should lose.

Mr. Rosenberg says Mr. Hammerstein has transferred to his wife "in consideration of $1, love, and affection," the Olympia Theatre, the Harlem Opera House, and his home in One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near Mount Morris Park. Mr. Hammerstein, however, declares that he still owns the Harlem Opera House.

In denying the application for the appointment of a receiver, Justice Beekman granted the privilege of a renewal.

Talking of the suit last night Mr. Hammerstein said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have kept still in this matter to avoid scandal, but now I'm going to fight. I shall go before the District Attorney tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, and make a charge against Rosenberg.

"I don't owe him 5,100 cents. He was my business manager, my trusted man. He had the doing of everything financial. Advertising men, liquor dealers, almost everybody, has told me that Rosenberg received commissions for nearly every contract he made. I never saw a cent of the commissions.

"The Allen Advertising Agency and Leo von Raven had told me of money made by him out of what I paid them or they paid me.

"They say I'm insolvent. Bosh! I don't owe a cent over $56,000, and I could pay that to-morrow. They say I have transferred the Harlem Opera House. That is a lie.

"I have a $400,000 equity in the Harlem Opera House, and if anybody wants his money from me in a hurry, let him get his judgment and take his money out of that house.

"I know judgments have been numerous against me lately. I have reasons of my own for letting them come. The people who hold them have an easy way of getting their cash.

"Some people think Hammerstein is insolvent. Others say he is. Well, I am getting used to that now. I don't care what they say or think. I know I'm all right.

"I'm in a peculiar position. I can't look after the financial ends of my business. I've got to have honest men in my employ to do that for me. If they are dishonest, why they can do all kinds of things with my money and books.

"Take the case of Rosenberg and his employment by me. He and his wife and two children came penniless from Montgomery, Ala. He got into financial trouble, and I gave his wife the lease of the Columbus Theatre, so that she could go on his bond in a suit. He never made less than $200 a week while he was with me.

"During the time he was here I never got a cent of the rebates for cash payments, and now I am getting them by the thousand. I'm going to find out in court where they used to go.

"They say I transferred my flats in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, opposite the Columbus Theatre. That is another of their lies. I have those flats yet.

"If Rosenberg can show that he ever, or that his wife ever, lent me $5,100, I'm ready to pay. if they can show a book, or a note, or a scrap of paper, all right. Didn't I offer to give a bond to secure them? What more do they want? I deny absolutely that they ever loaned money to me. Of course, Rosenberg had my books and ran things his own way, so I don't know just what he may have done."

CREW AFFAIRS AT HARVARD.

Coach Watson Unpopular, but Will Insist on His Contract Rights.

Crew affairs at Harvard are in a chaotic state, with indications that there will be trouble in the near future, and, possibly, resignations. The trouble is over coaches and strokes. The rowing authorities at the beginning of last season's work on the water disagreed and there was such opposition to Coach Watson that he withdrew from the active management, and Mumford was appointed active coach of the crews.

Now comes a new development. Mr. Watson has brought to the attention of the athletic authorities a three-year contract, signed by the Athletic Committee. According to the terms of that agreement, Watson was appointed sole coach of the 'Varsity crews, with powers that were practically unlimited. Mr. Watson has hinted that it is his intention to hold the Athletic Committee to the terms and specifications therein provided, and especially those referring to the three-year limit to his authority.

And just here comes the rub. Most of the old men in the squad, including, it is said, the Captain, are opposed to Mr. Watson as an active coach. They do not approve of him personally, and object to the stroke he has been trying to introduce into Harvard.

The opposition of some of the men is quite unreserved, and certain of them have declared their intention of resigning if Mr. Watson takes charge of the eight again, but Watson will certainly coach the Harvard crew, malcontents to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Watson's promise to introduce the Oxford style of rowing, taught by an imported Oxford coach, is what has finally put all the feet in the fire.

Looking in Ruins for Diamonds.

Workmen were busy all of yesterday digging in the ruins of Oscar Weissner's factory building, in Seventh Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, which was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The report that $1,000,000 worth of diamonds were in the ruins attracted a large crowd. The diamonds belonged to J. Kryn and Wauters Brothers, diamond-cutting places on the top floor. Employees of the concern said not more than $10,000 worth of precious stones were in the safes, which are at the bottom of the débris.

The safes were not reached yesterday, but they will probably be recovered to-day.

BRITISH COLONISTS NAMED.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Sends His Lists to Secretary Olney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Sir Julian Pauncefote to-day sent a bundle of papers from the embassy to Secretary Olney which contained the long-sought list of bona fide colonists, who had settled in the disputed territory in Venezuela previous to Jan. 1, 1887, together with a description of their holdings and the character of improvements they had made.

These settlements constituted substantially the only point of difference between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney when the Summer vacation interrupted the negotiations, and the forthcoming conferences are to be practically confined to this point.

Lord Salisbury's proviso was that the boundary line to be drawn by the proposed arbitral tribunal of three was not to include as the territory of Venezuela any territory which was bona fide occupied by the subjects of Great Britain on the 1st of January, 1887, or as territory of Great Britain any territory bona fide occupied by Venezuelans at the same date. Secretary Olney's counter-proposition of June 12, which Sir Vernon Harcourt subsequently referred to in Parliament and commended as the solution of the difficulty, was that either Lord Salisbury's proviso should be stricken out altogether or there might be substituted for it the following: "Provided, however, that in fixing such line, if territory of one party be found in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such weight and effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the rules of international law, and the equities of the particular case may appear to require."

It is stated that the revised suggestion, upon which Great Britain looks for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations, deals with a plan to affirm the titles of individuals to the property they have acquired in case the contemplated boundary tribunal decides to change the political dominion of the "settled districts" by awarding the territory now occupied by British subjects to Venezuelan sovereignty. The extreme aversion which Lord Salisbury exhibited to a possibility of these settlers being surrendered to the law and domination of Venezuela led to the suggestion that England would co-operate in establishing an independent republic of Guiana, comprising all the disputed territory.

The limits within which England might consent to make an agreement for full arbitration would include a stipulation that the settlers shall not be disturbed and that their possessions shall be guaranteed to them.

Secretary Olney's counter-proposition under this head is declared to be too indefinite and a specific provision of permanency is insisted upon.

The earlier suggestion of England, that in case of an adverse decision of her claims she should have the right to purchase these settled districts, is stated to have been firmly declined by Venezuela with the concurrence of the United States.

RECEPTIONS TO DELEGATES.

Foreigners, Homeward Bound from Princeton, Entertained.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, yesterday afternoon gave a reception to the visitors who are on their homeward journey from the Princeton sesqui-centennial celebration. At 4 o'clock the guests assembled at the Museum, at Seventy-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. There were about 100 in the party, and after viewing the exhibits and making a tour of inspection through the building all were invited up stairs, where a luncheon was served.

The University Club gave a reception last night to the delegates from foreign universities in attendance at the sesqui-centennial celebration of Princeton University. There was a large attendance of University Club members and representatives of American colleges and universities, members of the clergy and judiciary, and officers of the army and navy. The foreign delegates entertained were Prof. Friedrich Karl Brugmann of Leipsic, Prof. Johannes Conrad of Halle, the Hon. Dr. William Caven of Toronto, Sir J. William Dawson of Montreal, Prof. Wilhelm Dörpfeld of Athens, Prof. Edward Dowden of Dublin, Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht of Utrecht, Prof. Felix Klein of Göttingen, Prof. Henri Moissan of Paris, Principal William Peterson of Montreal, Prof. Edward Baynall Poulton of Oxford, Prof. Andrew Seth of Edinburgh, Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, and Prof. Joseph John Thomson of Cambridge.

To and Fro on the Sea.

Among the passengers booked for vessels of to-day's outgoing transatlantic fleet are the following:

Hamburg-American Line steamship Palatia, for Hamburg—Mrs. Leon C. Bendix, J. G. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Lawrence, and Albert Ziel.

Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, for Genoa, via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Naples—Mr. and Mrs. V. Allen, C. D. Arnold, J. H. P. Dodge, Dr. A. V. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. French, E. R. Holden, Charles F. Lake, Count Ferruccio Macola, the Rev. J. W. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris, the Rev. J. W. Norris, Prof. and Mrs. Allan Marquand, George N. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Rogers, E. J. Sheridan, John D. Toppin, and R. G. Webster.

Cunard Line steamship Lucania, for Havre—W. S. Brayton, Sanderson Brown, F. Henry, Miss Adele Margulies, Thomas Malcom, W. H. Peck, and A. P. Tannert.

Cunard Line Steamship Lucania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, M. Bird, Edward Blake, W. H. Corbin, Henry Dallay, Prof. and Mrs. Edward Dowden, the Rev. W. Arthur Duckworth, John Duncan, James T. Day, Charles G. Emery, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Fox, Sanford Fleming, Lord Gough, George Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phelps, H. Pilmpton, Joseph H. Reading, R. A. Saalfield, Norman H. Todd, J. T. Underwood, Alfred Whalley, George Ward, and J. B. West.

Netherlands-American Line steamship Obdam, for Rotterdam—George Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Thresher, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Vintan, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. H. Huart, and Leon De Raay.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Patria, from Hamburg, were Hermann Block, Philipp Bauer, Eduard Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Eyssell, Miss Fannie Held, Carl Rupp, and Robert Winckler.

May Die from a Boy's Blow.

Joseph McElroy, twelve years old, of 20 Rush Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday morning and was paroled in his parents' custody to await the result of injuries which he is alleged to have inflicted upon Gustav Sperber, eight years old, of 25 Rush Street. Sperber is said to be dying from the effects of a blow on the jaw which McElroy gave him Aug. 15. The boys had quarreled and McElroy struck Sperber, breaking his jaw. He has been operated upon twice. He is now believed to be dying. Coroner Nason is investigating the case.

City Department Allowances.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday made these allowances: Commissioner of Jurors, $39,000; Sheriff Tamsen, $134,232; District Attorney Fellows, $187,500; Surrogate Arnold, $149,490; Register Sohmer, $129,500; the Examining Board of Plumbers, $1,420, and the Public Administrator, $14,000.

The Board also authorized the issuance of $181,500 in bonds to defray the cost of fire houses now in course of construction.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Charming cosey corner ideas.
Factory Prices.

MISSOURI MAY BE SAVED

MR. KRAUTHOFF SENDS ENCOURAGING WORDS.

Says Sound Money Is Gaining Rapidly—Palmer and Buckner Enthusiasm Showing Itself in Georgia—Michigan Claimed for McKinley by at Least 20,000—Special Efforts to be Made Next Week by National Democrats.

The National Democratic Committee is preparing to make greater efforts in behalf of sound money during the next week, both in the East and in the West.

George Foster Peabody, National Committeeman, has sent telegrams to his colaborers throughout the South and West urging them to more earnest work.

Letters received from the South at headquarters yesterday were more encouraging than former reports, and the result of the work for Palmer and Buckner is becoming more and more apparent.

In Columbus, Ga., the cause of sound money is growing rapidly. One hundred and fifty sound-money Democrats issued a call for a sound-money meeting, and a large number of men recorded themselves for Palmer and Buckner. Among the signers of the call was Corporation Counsel F. D. Peabody. This is one of the localities where, it was recently reported, the Palmer and Buckner movement was diminishing in popularity, owing to the determination of so many Georgians to vote direct for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. An organization was perfected at the Columbus meeting which will be influential in the future politics of the State.

L. C. Krauthoff, National Committeeman of Missouri, writes to headquarters that 40 per cent. of the Democrats of that State are in favor of sound money, and that the State itself is naturally for an honest dollar. He adds that part of the 40 per cent. of sound-money men have been permitted to drift into the free-silver camp on the plea of regularity, and says: "The sound-money sentiment has grown in this State very much during the past three weeks, and if the proper effort were made, I believe that Missouri could be carried against Bryan. Of course, it is late in the campaign to undertake this, but the probability still exists."

Charles Moore of Detroit, Senator McMillan's private secretary, has written to a correspondent of the committee that Michigan will give McKinley at least 20,000 majority; while Mr. K. M. Landis, who was Secretary Gresham's private secretary, and knows Indiana thoroughly, says there is no doubt whatever about that State.

Meetings will be held to-night under the auspices of the Campaign Committee of the Palmer and Buckner Democracy, John De Witt Warner, Chairman, as follows:

First Assembly District—North Moore and Varick Streets. Speakers: McCready Sykes, Boardman Wright, Theodore Sutro, Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

Fourth Assembly District—West Broadway and Montgomery Street.

Twelfth Assembly District—101 Goerck Street.

Sixteenth Assembly District—Third Street and Avenue C. Speakers: Leonard Tuttle, B. F. Mahler, Thomas J. Palls.

Nineteenth Assembly District—139 West Sixty-first Street. Speakers: McCready Sykes, F. N. Holman, A. I. Elkus.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District—251 West Forty-fifth Street. Speakers: John De Witt Warner, G. W. Green.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District—1,187 Lexington Avenue.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District—1,018 Lexington Avenue. Speakers: Frank N. Holman, Simon Sterne, G. W. Green.

Policy Dealers Fined.

About sixty cases of complaints against men for conducting games of policy and lottery were disposed of yesterday by Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions. In each case, by agreement with Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, the men pleaded guilty, were fined $25, paid their fine, and left court.

Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst Society was highly indignant over the manner in which the cases were disposed of, and said that Assistant District Attorney Unger had promised to bring the cases for trial before Recorder Goff, who would have shown no leniency to the culprits. The policy men were guilty, Agent Dennett said, of the meanest kind of crime, as they took the money of the very poorest of the people, and to fine them only $25 each was simply to trifle with justice.

Free Lectures to the People.

The course of free lectures to the people, under the auspices of the Board of Education, will open at some of the centres this month. The majority of the lecture centres will open Thursday, Nov. 5. Prof. Charles Sprague Smith will deliver an illustrated lecture Oct. 24 on "Spain" in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Prof. E. R. von Nardroff will give the first of a course of three lectures on "Electricity" in the large hall of the Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, Oct. 26. Prof. W. H. Goodyear will deliver the first of a series of illustrated lectures at the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, on Oct. 27.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Addresses at 11 A. M. by the pastor, Rev. Merle St. C. Wright and by Prof. Joseph Le Conte of the University of California on "The Modern Conception of God." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC.—Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St. Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor preaches. Subject: "Why the Hierarchy Surrendered to the Jesuits in the Catholic University Matter." All cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach. Praise service at 4 P. M., some musical settings of the Psalms, and other selections.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. AND 81st St.—Services 8 A. M. Holy communion 11 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by Right Rev. Dr. Nelson, Bishop of Georgia, 4 P. M. Evening prayer.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Humanitarian Aspects of the National Issue." Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth will preach at 11 A. M.; the public are cordially invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE PEOPLE'S Church.—Rev. Thomas Dixon preaches at 11, "The Platform of Anarchy." Doors open 10:30. People's Assembly, 3 Clubhouse, 210 East 15th.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Corner Lexington Av., Rev. B. B. Bostwick, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
HENRY VAN DYKE, Pastor.
Dr. van Dyke will preach Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Preparatory Services in the Church, Friday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches; 11, "The Way of An Eagle"; 8, "Demogogic Appeals to Workingmen." Timely patriotic lecture next Wednesday night, "Will Our Republic Live?" Cordial welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 34th St. and Broadway.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., Union College, will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Sunday, Oct. 25, holy communion 8 and 10 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon 11 A. M.; evening prayer 5 P. M. Choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M.; the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, will preach in the morning. The rector, J. Lewis Parks, in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject, "The Stars Fighting Against American Honor and Missionary Progress."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 8; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH Av. and 14th St., S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—11 and 8, two special sermons by Mr. Cadman on "Parables"; full choral service at 11 A. M.; Pleasant Hour Bible Class, 3:30; an excellent service every night; grand concert to-night, free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer. Sermon by Rev. John Williams, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Edwin C. Bolles, pastor. 11 A. M., preaching, "The Attractiveness of Religion." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject: "American Citizenship." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ in Modern Thought." No evening service.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35TH ST. AND Lexington Av., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem; First Church, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11. At the evening service at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Frank Malven will be ordained to the Gospel ministry, and Prof. J. G. Lansing of New-Brunswick will preach. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.; Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30; children's service at 7:45.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "Progress in Old Paths"; and 8 P. M., topic, "The Duty of a Christian Citizen."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Duty of Cheerfulness"; and 8 P. M., topic, "Loneliness."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Uriah D. Gulick, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

DR. JOHN ROBERTSON OF GLASGOW AND George C. Needham will speak, and Ira D. Sankey will sing at Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —At 11 A. M. the Pastor will preach. At 7:45 P. M. Musical Service, special music by choir, address by Pastor. Midweek service Friday evening. All welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
Children's service, 11 A. M. Afternoon service, 4 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Service Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The Pastor will preach at both services.
Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; at 8 P. M., musical service by chorus of fifty voices; seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Edward Judson will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning—Special musical service. Anthems from Tours. Evening—Series on "Esther," IV.—"Mordecai the Typical Jew." Service every night, including Saturday.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with Adult Classes, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Taught of God."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. A. P. Schauffer, D. D. Morning subject, (children's sermon,) "Ask of the Birds and They Shall Tell Thee." Evening subject, "The Presbyterian Outlook in New-York."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Oct. 25, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Political Situation in the United States." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "My Duty on Nov. 3. Am I a Patriot?" and 8 P. M., subject, "Where Did Cain Find His Wife? Is There a Plurality of Races?" The public is cordially invited to all services.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D St., Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of holy communion 8 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East 42d St.—Sunday services. Prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. McGrew will officiate. Seats free.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BICYCLES.

306 5th Av. **Columbia Bicycles** 306 5th Av.

A FEW '96 MODELS
COLUMBIAS, HARTFORDS AND TANDEMS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES.
6th Day, Saturday, Oct. 24th.
Westchester Highweight and Municipal Handicaps and four other races, including three-quarter mile heats.
Take 2d Av. Elevated and change at 132d St. and Willis Av. for Special Trains direct to Track, at 12:30, 1, 1:30, and 2 P. M. Field, 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ADVICE FREE.—Wages, accounts, &c., collected everywhere; no charge unless successful. PEOPLE'S LAW COLLECTION BUREAU, 316 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

107TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable medium and hall rooms; closet; running water; good table; reference.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; references.

34TH ST., 10 EAST.—Desirable second floor, front; three story; sunny rooms; superior table; references.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable and handsomely furnished floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

34TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely newly furnished rooms; parlor dining room; French cuisine; all accommodations.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double room; all conveniences; also single room; excellent table; moderate prices; references.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms.

86 MADISON AV.—Heretofore an elegant private residence; offers exceptional accommodations; references exchanged.

97TH ST., 42 WEST, BETWEEN COLUMBUS Av. and Central Park West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; board optional.

260 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; references.

HOTEL PETELER, 124th St. and Lexington Av. Handsomely furnished rooms with or without board; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—THREE BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms in private family; tiled bathroom attached; electric light; parquet flooring; sanitary pumbing; breakfast optional. 38 East 61st St.

29TH ST., 12, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON Avs.—Bachelor quarters; suite, single; with, without bath; convenient hotels.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Attractive middle and back parlor; same second floor; private bath; private house; references.

48TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second-floor alcova room; singly or en suite; other rooms; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private house; all conveniences; block from elevated station.

DOCTOR OR BACHELOR QUARTERS, 109 Madison Av., near 30th St.; newly furnished; very choice; convenient hotels, clubs.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5th Av. and 42d St.,
within three minutes' walk of Grand Central Depot and the Elevated Railroads. APPOINTMENTS AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By two young girls, together or separately; one as cook, washer, and ironer, other to do chamberwork and waiting. 118 East 63d St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Protestant; in American family; good references; wages $35. Flouest, 1,595 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; city or country. 255 7th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress who has retired from living out, to do washing of wealthy private family at her own home; first-class city references. 316 East 60th St., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By good private family laundress; understands polishing; go by day or week or month; best city references. M. Higgins, 217 East 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; first-class shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; to go out by the day. S. O., 270 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By capable laundress in private family; best personal city references; city or country. 316 East 60th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By French nurse-governess, just arrived from France; town only; good sewer. 429 West 24th St. Janitor.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as children's nurse; good references. 103 East 54th St., second bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; will be found strictly honest, willing, and obliging; with over seven years' good reference from last place. Competent, Box 268 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By respectable woman to go out by day or week washing, ironing, or cleaning. E. F., 325 West 41st St., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; wages about $40; best city references. R. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—English; competent and reliable; strictly temperate; first-class references. Reliable, Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent and reliable; first-class city reference. F. A. R., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 112 West 30th St. L. G.

BUTLER.—In private family; capable in every respect; excellent references; English; 30. F., care Spencer, 221 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; tall; in private family; very competent; highest references. H., 12 West 18th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, 25, who thoroughly understands his business; last and former employers can be seen; willing to go distance in country. J. C., 123 West 51st St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; just disengaged; can give personal reference from last employer; city or country. J. Smith, 69 East 89th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman as coachman, with the best of personal references; a good rider; can also drive tandem or four. W. Shelton, 149 East 57th St., three days.

COACHMAN.—English; as coachman, with the best of personal references; a good rider; can also drive tandem or four. W. Shelton, 149 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation for his thoroughly competent colored coachman. Apply Mr. Romaine, 84 Beaver St.

COACHMAN.—By young man, single; best reference; country preferred. White, care Miss McCourt, 640 3d Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young Englishman, about 20, who thoroughly understands his business; good references. F. A., 33 West 57th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man, temperate, as handy, useful man in boarding house; well recommended. Russell, 1,789 1st Av.

USEFUL MAN or VALET.—By a man as useful man or valet; can wait on the table; first-class reference. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—English-trained; educated; temperate; thoroughly experienced. White, Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By Englishman as valet to gentleman, mornings. C. H., Box 214, 152 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY and stenographer of the late Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia would accept a position, as the estate is about settled; best references. Address O. T. Kimbell, Disston's office, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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CAPT. CROSS AFTER THEM

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTORS HAD BETTER TAKE HEED.

Made a Tour of His Precinct Yesterday in Company with a Reporter for The New-York Times—The "Tip" Went Forth that He Was Coming and Obstructions Vanished into Thin Air—Merchants Talk the Matter Over.

There was a bad quarter of an hour for a great many sidewalk obstructors yesterday afternoon. A number of them were visited personally by Capt. Adam A. Cross of the Fifth Precinct.

Capt. Cross ranks as one of the best educated and most intelligent men on the force. His views and experiences on sidewalk obstructions are interesting, as he has made a study of the subject. Before starting on his tour of inspection he said to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's reporter, who accompanied him:

"I have more trouble with sidewalk obstructions than any other thing in my precinct. There is not a day that I do not go through the district and clear out some of the obstructors. My men are all under orders to do this, and frequently I as well as they, arrest some of the flagrant violators of the law on the subject. I see not only the employes, but the proprietors themselves. I have no hesitation in saying that a majority of the business men in this district are doing their utmost to transact their business without annoyance to the traveling public.

"The question, however, is a vexatious one. I receive very few complaints now. The merchants declare that an order compelling them to abandon altogether the use of the sidewalks would drive business from the city. With my present facilities it is an impossibility for me to do away with all the obstructions. It would take two patrolmen to every block in the district to prevent violation of the law. I cannot suggest a remedy. I only wish some one would come forward with a good suggestion.

"Various remedies have been suggested, one that interior courts be constructed in buildings. Merchants say this is impracticable on account of the exorbitant price of real estate, and the irregular methods in the laying out of the streets. Then there was the double street idea. Any one can see the expense such a plan entails.

"One grievous fault, I think, may be in a measure done away with. That is the erection of platforms. Some of these are four feet high, and some only eight inches. These platforms are included in the architectural plans of the buildings. If, where these plans are submitted to the Department of Buildings, care was taken that the ground floors of buildings are near the sidewalk level, the pedestrian would not have to climb up and down stairs as he does now.

"As I said before, it is impossible to do away entirely with sidewalk obstructions. The best we can do is in the line of regulation. On Wednesday for several hours I was at one place on Jay Street endeavoring to straighten matters out.

"One thing I have driven out of the precinct altogether is the sidewalk stand for selling goods."

As the Captain and the reporter stood upon the steps of the station on Leonard Street, diagonally across the street, in front of the H. B. Claflin warehouse, was a huge wagon, loaded with heavy boxes, standing directly on the sidewalk. The horses were unattended.

"Come along," said the Captain, as he started across the street. His entrance into the building had the effect of a dynamite bomb. A very much frightened driver came rushing out, grabbed the reins of the horses, and endeavored to get away. He succeeded only after a very severe reprimand had been administered.

At the American Grocery Company's store, Franklin Street and West Broadway, a foreman approached the Captain and said: "You see how it is, Captain; platform all clear and everybody can walk. We only blockade when it is absolutely necessary." The sharp eyes of the Captain ran down the long line of wagons standing over the sidewalk. "How about that?" he demanded, pointing toward an empty wagon. "And that, and that?" A look of surprise spread over the face of the foreman. "Well, I—" he commenced to explain. "Get them away!" broke in the Captain. In a marvelously short space of time six of the nine wagons were gone. A pile of barrels blocking the east end of the platform had also disappeared, and the crossing from the southwest corner of Varick and Franklin Streets was clear.

The stairs of the elevated railroad station at Franklin Street, on the downtown side, were surrounded by empty wagons. "I have warned those men time and again," said the Captain. The wagons were moving slowly away as he spoke. Some one had whispered that the Captain was around. "They will be arrested the next time," he said.

Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s store, on the opposite corner, had a comparatively clear sidewalk. Down Franklin to Hudson Street went the Captain. Barricades melted away before him at each step. Trucks which stood directly over crossings somehow or other found convenient stopping places where they impeded nothing. Big piles of boxes vanished. Room was found in the stores for bags and bundles usually resting on the sidewalks. Owners of stores and foremen would point out their places and say: "You see how it is, Captain; all clear here."

At Austin, Nichols & Co.'s store, Hudson and Jay Streets, several wagons suddenly found missions and hurriedly disappeared.

So it was through a greater part of the district. The news that the Captain was coming spurred everyone to an unusual degree of activity. For one afternoon at least travel in the Fifth Precinct was at any rate safe.

In company with Capt. Cross calls were made upon the heads of three of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the district. The persons visited were Thomas L. Marsalis of the American Grocery Company, James E. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co., and Francis H. Leggett.

Said Mr. Nichols: "We know as well as any one that we obstruct the sidewalks. The very nature of our business requires it. This is done, however, only when absolutely necessary. We have to use skids, and we needs platforms. I can see no other method of doing business. We have studied the question of street obstructions, and have had conferences with many other merchants in regard to it. We would all like to see the question solved, and if any one will suggest a practical method it will be adopted instantly."

Mr. Marsalis took his visitors to the sidewalk. "We have a platform here," he said, "eight inches from the sidewalk and over six feet wide. Every employee has specific orders to keep off that platform. No goods are allowed to stand on it, and it is intended solely for the convenience of the public. Capt. Cross knows we have always been ready and willing to adopt any suggestion made by him. We cannot avoid blocking altogether, but I want to assure THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there will be no more horses fed on our sidewalks."

The feelings of Mr. Francis H. Leggett are hurt, and he said as much to his visitor. With him was the young man who ordered THE NEW-YORK TIMES's photographer from the sidewalk a few days ago, because it was "private property." Mr. Leggett complains of persecution and blackmail. The young man with him said that there were other blockaders who caused still greater offense. Mr. Leggett said that his concern was always ready to adopt good suggestions. He hinted that persistence in the present movement against obstructors of the sidewalks would force every merchant in the city to close his business.

The labors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES are bearing fruit. A large number of letters have been received, many of them from prominent business men, commending the course. All are unanimous in declaring that a concerted move will alone mitigate the evil.

A PARK ROW COMPLAINT.

W. W. Hallock Speaks of a Bulletin Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You are entitled to the thanks of the community for your effort toward the clearing of the sidewalks of New-York of obstructions in the shape of boxes and barrels of merchandise of various kinds, and in this connection I beg to call your attention to a phase of this blocking of the streets which you have not yet touched upon. I refer to the bulletin board nuisance, which occasions the blocking up of the sidewalks in front of the newspaper offices along the narrow thoroughfare leading from the Bridge entrance down Park Row.

In front of the newspaper buildings the streets are at times impassable, especially when there is any excitement necessitating the frequent issue of bulletins. The passer-by must make a wide circuit beyond the middle of the street. I do not consider that the bulletin boards are a necessity. There is no reason why a literary free lunch of that character should be served up to the idlers of the street. There is no benefit derived by the newspaper through the bulletin board. People who want the news much prefer to pay their money and buy it and carry it away with them. I have never yet seen the sale of a single copy of a newspaper as a result of bulletin board announcements. People who might otherwise buy satisfy themselves with the bulletin board and save their money.

Aside from all this, however, if these bulletins are considered essential they should be so arranged that they can be displayed without inconvenience to the passer-by, and I also suggest that thirty or forty newsboys and newswomen are rather more than are necessary in front of these buildings, and that the accumulation of vendors at such points is a nuisance which should be abated. The unloading of paper for the supply of these newspapers is another nuisance, especially when conducted during the rush hours of the day. It is far easier for the average pedestrian to climb over and work a passage through rows of boxes, barrels, and skids than it is to breast his way through the obstructions mentioned above from the Bridge along Park Row.

W. W. HALLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1896.

THOMAS C. PLATT WRITES.

Too Busy to Attend a Meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

A big crowd attended the meeting held last night under the auspices of the Republican County Committee in the Murray Hill Lyceum, expecting to hear Thomas C. Platt speak in indorsement of Charles A. Hess, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District.

It was pretty generally known to the leaders that Mr. Platt would not be there, but that fact was not made public until late in the evening. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who presided, read a letter handed to him by Mr. Hess, who had tried in vain to persuade the "Easy Boss" to accompany him. Oscar Hoffstadt and A. B. Cullom made addresses, the soldiers and sailors and Sons of Veterans of the district passed resolutions complimentary to Mr. Hess, and the Standard Glee Club and the Crow Club sang.

Mr. Platt's letter was as follows:

Gen. E. A. McAlpin:

I am greatly disappointed at my inability to be present at your meeting—more so than it is possible for me to convey in the words of a letter of regret. It is a duty as well as a pleasure in this campaign to meet with and to encourage and to be encouraged by the men who assemble to promote Republicanism.

The Republican Party to-day more than it ever did in the forty years of its noble history stands for honesty in public and in private affairs; for the rights of the wage earners against those who would reduce his wages and cut the dollar in which he is paid in two; for the pledged faith and honor of the Nation; for adherence to law and against all forms of anarchy, and for the prosperity of the whole people.

To the people in New-York City it is peculiarly interesting because the regular Democratic organization of the city has indorsed all the wickedness of the Chicago platform and is carrying a dreadful load in addition to the number of misdeeds that it has piled up itself in the last twenty-five years. Tammany Hall is the local embodiment of the evil doctrines of the Populistic crowd who seized the Chicago Convention, and its candidates for Congress and for the State and local offices are entitled to just the treatment every honest voter will give the Chicago ticket.

It is therefore doubly the duty of New-York Republicans to work for their whole ticket with all zeal, for their candidates for Congress and for their candidates for the State Assembly, to see to it that these candidates are elected and that the rebuke to this unfaithful organization be so complete that it shall be powerless in the future.

Truly yours, T. C. PLATT.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered the Board of Election Inspectors of the Thirty-fifth Election District of the Thirty-second Assembly District to reconvene and allow William Schaeffer, a saloon keeper, to register. When he presented himself for registration, last Saturday night, he did not have his naturalization papers, and while he went home to get them the registration office closed.

—William L. Ward, the Republican candidate for Congress in Westchester County, is making another effort to have the name of Ben L. Fairchild, who was nominated by an opposing faction, kept off the official ticket. The Police Board was notified yesterday that mandamus proceedings had been commenced by Mr. Ward. The case will be heard to-day by Justice Dykman at White Plains.

—The National Democratic Party of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District will hold a meeting to-night at their headquarters, 103 West Forty-second Street. The speakers will be the Hon. John De Witt Warner, the Hon. James Fay, the Hon. Albert Stickney, the Hon. George Walton Green, Mr. James R. Burnett, Mr. Herbert Noble, and Mr. Clarence C. Ferris, candidate for Assembly.

—The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District raised a McKinley and Hobart banner at the corner of Eighty-first Street and Second Avenue last night. A large audience was present to listen to speeches from Edward Lauterbach, John H. Gunner, Congressman Philip B. Low, Col. A. L. Hooker of Vermont, and Candidate for Assembly John F. Sherman.

—A mass meeting is called for to-night by the National Democratic Party at their headquarters in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, 1,018 Lexington Avenue, near Seventy-second Street. Simon Sterne, Isaac Lawrence, Charles V. Fornes, A. I. Elkins, S. C. Noot, and Mark M. Schlesinger, candidate for Assembly, will speak.

—The West Side Republican Club has called a mass meeting for next Tuesday night at 102 West Eighty-second Street. Job E. Hedges, William C. Hill, Robert Mazet, candidate for Assembly in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and J. Noble Emley will be the speakers.

—The regular noonday meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club was held yesterday at 350 Broadway. W. B. Fuller, the President of the club, presided. Speeches were made by Gen. Anson G. McCook, L. E. Chittendon, and J. Hampton Hoge of Virginia.

—Congressman L. E. Quigg addressed a large meeting at 41 Maiden Lane yesterday afternoon, called under the auspices of the Jewelry Sound Money Campaign Club. Mr. Quigg was loud in praise of those Democrats who support the sound-money candidates.

—The Hat Trade McKinley and Hobart Sound Money and Sound Government Club will hold an interesting meeting at 28-30 Waverley Place this afternoon. Capt. Jack Crawford of New-Mexico, the Poet Scout, and Stephen C. Baldwin will speak.

—The Freedom Republican Union of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District paraded through the streets of Yorkville last night, and marched to the flag-raising at Eighty-first Street and Second Avenue. About 500 men were in line.

—The Fourteenth District Congressional fight is becoming interesting. Charles V. Fornes, the candidate for the National Democracy, claim a large following of influential men, and says he cannot be defeated.

—The Wage Earners' Patriotic League held a noon meeting yesterday at the corner of Ninety-eighth Street and First Avenue. There were a large number of the employes of the gas works and near-by cigar factories present.

—Another McKinley and Hobart banner was unfurled on Broadway yesterday opposite 295 to 296.

MARINE PARADE TO-NIGHT.

Best Places to See It Are Riverside and Battery Parks.

The big sound-money marine parade takes place to-night.

Points of vantage are greatly in demand and arrangements have been made in many of the big buildings down town whereby tickets will be issued to tenants of offices, so that they may be admitted in the evening to view the display.

To avoid the congregating of a crowd on the stairway and platform of the elevated railroad station at the Battery, the sides toward the water were yesterday inclosed with boards.

Many persons will doubtless flock to the bridge, but the best places for the general public in New-York to obtain a good view will be Riverside Park up town and Battery Park down town.

The pyrotechnic display, which will be a feature of the parade, will include many novelties. There will be colored fires, floating lights, explosions of chemical compounds fired by electricity, magnesium and search lights, and rockets galore. The most conspicuous feature of the demonstration will be the display of portraits on an immense scale of McKinley and Hobart, with patriotic mottoes, in aerial fire.

Besides the display in the neighborhood of the reviewing boat, off the Battery, there will be a display at Grant's Tomb and a continuous show of pyrotechnics throughout the entire route from the allegorical float which closes the pageant.

The New-Jersey shore will be brilliantly illuminated by public bodies and private individuals, notably at Weehawken and at Castle Point, Hoboken.

Of the 200 boats that will take part, many will be freighted with political organizations, among them the Republican National Committee, which will, with Mr. Nobart, be on the reviewing boat Aurora off the Battery. The New-York County Republican Committee will have the General Slocum, while the New-York and New-Jersey Republican State Committees will be on the steamboat Elaine, the Kings County Republican Committee will have the double-deck Staten Island ferryboat Robert Garrett, the Democratic Honest Money League will be aboard the Elberon, and the Wage Earners' Patriotic League will be on the Pleasure Bay. The Hudson County Republican Committee will also be assigned a boat, as will various district organizations and sound-money clubs.

A special trip for the Pennsylvania Railroad employes and guests will be made by the Brooklyn Annex steamboat Annex. The boat will leave the annex slip in Jersey City at 8:15 P. M., and the slip foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 8:50 P. M. A stop will be made at the Staten Island ferry slip at 8:30 P. M. for New-York guests.

DEEP-WATER CRAFT IN DEMAND

Clippers Augmented by Yankee Schooners in Foreign Trade.

The great scarcity of deep-sea tonnage has brought about a remarkable condition of affairs in the shipping trade. Freight brokers have experienced great difficulty in finding ships to charter for their customers. This has compelled them to turn to the owners of large schooners to help them out. It is several years since schooners have been chartered for deep-sea voyages, the last occasion being when there was a big boom in the River Plate lumber business. Several American schooners were then transferred from the coastwise trade to the Plate lumber trade.

Several four-masted schooners have been chartered for deep-sea voyages. They are all American bottoms. One of the largest four-masted schooners afloat is the William B. Palmer. She has been chartered to load on the berth at Baltimore with grain and general cargo for Antwerp. She is now at Portland, Me. Her registered tonnage is 1,625 tons, and her cargo capacity is 2,900 tons. Her owners get $12,000 for the voyage. The Augustus Palmer is also a four-masted schooner. She is loading barrel oil at Philadelphia for Limerick. She registers 1,237 tons and has a carrying capacity of 2,000 tons.

Some Mediterranean charters have also been made of four-masted schooners. Of these, the Lucy H. Russell, 1,108 tons, sailed recently from Philadelphia with a cargo of oil. She will return with a cargo of salt. The schooner George E. Walcott has also been chartered for Mediterranean ports. The George E. Baily, 1,186 tons, has been chartered for Rio de Janeiro.

A BROKER IN COURT.

The Story of a Stock Deal Which Was Canceled.

A. Raleigh Goslin, a broker, living at 148 East Fifty-third Street, who was arrested last Thursday in the Yorkville Police Court, during the examination of his complaint of the larceny of $5,000 against Broker Bernard Gutman of 245 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was arraigned yesterday before Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions, and was admitted to $1,500 bail.

The charge against Goslin is attempted grand larceny, and is brought by the brokerage firm of J. R. Willard & Co. of 55 Broadway. They allege that Goslin had listed on the Consolidated Exchange a certain mining stock, all of which he controlled. Later he sent them a telephone message to sell a large block of the stock, and when they called on him for the stock he denied that he had sent them the order. Willard & Co. were accordingly caught "short" of the stock, and stood to lose a large sum had they been compelled to carry out their contract. They appealed to the President of the Exchange, and after an investigation the transaction was declared canceled.

Arrested for Following Mrs. Secor.

Mrs. Augusta Secor, widow of William H. Secor, and her son, Charles A. Secor, who live at 39 West Sixty-fifth Street, appeared in Yorkville Court late yesterday afternoon as complainants against a young man whom Policeman Cavanaugh arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Secor told Magistrate Brann that the prisoner was a private detective who had been following her about town and watching her house for several days. The prisoner, who gave his name as John H. Knox, denied that he had followed Mrs. Secor, but admitted that he was employed by a detective agency. He finally said that it was a case of "mistaken identity," and on promising not to annoy Mrs. Secor again was discharged.

Verdict for the "Pipe Tappers."

"We, the jury, find that the defendant did tap the pipe without the knowledge of the plaintiff, but that the plaintiff is not entitled to any damages."

This peculiar verdict was rendered by a jury yesterday before Justice Conlan, in Part I. of the City Court, in an action brought by August Trenkman against Minnie L. Schneider, to recover $1,163.74 damages for tapping his steam pipes. Trenkman is the owner of a building at Broome and Centre Streets. He leased part of the building to Rudolph Schneider and his wife, Minnie, who manufactured bi-carbonate of soda. The Schneiders admitted that they tapped the plaintiff's steam pipes in order to get more heat. Justice Conlan said that, while the wording of the verdict was somewhat unusual, he would let it stand.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The Monday evening dancing classes of last Winter held at Sherry's, the patronesses of which were Mrs. George Trowbridge, Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, and Mrs. Archibald A. Watson, have been postponed owing to a death in the family of Mrs. Kane and to serious illness in Mrs. Trowbridge's family.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seaich of West Seventy-sixth Street gave a dinner party last night in honor of Mrs. Thomas Curry Oakley, their daughter. Cloths were laid for twenty-five.

—J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who has been ill for the past month, will sail on Nov. 28 for Algiers, Africa, where he will spend the Winter.

PRAISE THE PRESIDENT

HIS ADDRESS AT PRINCETON WIDELY COMMENDED.

Mr. Cleveland's Declarations Regarded as Firm Utterances of Sound Principles—What the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Morris K. Jesup, Richard Watson Gilder, William B. Hornblower, and Others Say.

The address of President Cleveland, delivered at Princeton, N. J., Thursday, at the closing exercises of the sesqui-centennial celebration of Princeton College, was widely praised yesterday, both by those who heard it in Alexander Hall and those who read it.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who delivered the sesqui-centennial ode at the celebration, said:

"Mr. Cleveland's address was in many respects the most striking public utterance of his life. It was a fine tribute from one who had just declined the honor of an academic degree to the great influence which a true university may exercise upon the life of the Nation.

"It was also a firm declaration of the great principle of politethics that moral questions are not to be brought into the arena of partisan strife. They are settled by higher laws, and neither the policy of parties nor the action of nations can possibly change them.

"This was the note which rang through all the proceedings of the Princeton celebration. It was clearly uttered by those who spoke as alumni and representatives of the college. And President Cleveland added to it the emphasis of his high office and personal dignity in his stirring address. He spoke with unconcealable emotion, and meant every word that he said."

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix said: "Mr. Cleveland had made no public utterance in this campaign until yesterday. His speech was a magnificent effort. It was exactly what the Chief Magistrate should have said. The speech was lofty, dignified, and in unquestionably good taste. Its effect on the audience was very great. I do not think that I have ever seen an address received with such enthusiasm and with such respect.

"It was warmly applauded; so much so that several times Mr. Cleveland had to wait until order was restored. It was a grand address, worthy of the Chief Magistrate of our country, of the intelligent audience that listened to it with rapt attention, and of the great university where it was delivered."

The Rev. W. R. Huntington.

The Rev. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church said: "I was present and heard the address, and was very much gratified with the sentiments expressed. I thoroughly agreed with everything Mr. Cleveland said. In many respects I think it was the best address he ever made in public."

Morris K. Jesup.

Morris K. Jesup said: "I have attended many gatherings and heard many addresses, but I never had anything thrill me with such patriotic feeling as did Mr. Cleveland's address. It was the grandest effort I ever listened to, and I felt in touch with the entire audience. It was ennobling, it was dignified, and it was inspiring. It was worthy of the great man that he is.

"There was so much grace and ease in his delivery that its effect was startling. Such sentiments cannot fail to exercise a great influence among the thoughtful-minded people, and it was demonstrated by the vast audience before whom he spoke. The address should be read by every citizen of this whole Republic.

"Only a lofty mind replete with truly American patriotism could give vent to such ideas. Anything which could be said in commendation would be but faint praise of such an address."

Richard Watson Gilder.

Richard Watson Gilder said: "THE TIMES's leader on Mr. Cleveland's address was certainly just. Those who heard him speak at Princeton felt that the President had very properly and nobly availed himself of the opportunity to appeal to the whole country on the fundamental principles at issue in the present crisis. In doing so he entered into no personalities, nor did he discuss those minor matters of policy concerning which patriots may differ.

"If any partisan platforms seem to be criticised in this address, it must be because they are at variance with American principles, as well as with the very laws of nature and of morality.

"This address, coming from such a source and delivered on such an occasion, helps to keep our country in the line of its own best traditions, and to lead it toward its highest ideals."

J. A. Stewart.

President J. A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company attended the celebration in Princeton. He said: "The whole world must regard Mr. Cleveland's address as patriotic, thoughtful, and timely. It will carry more influence than any fifty campaign addresses that have been or can be made. With the thinking element it cannot but be conducive to much good.

"I am fully of the opinion expressed by Mr. Cleveland when he said that 'a Government resting upon the will and universal suffrage of the people has no anchorage except in the people's intelligence.'

"Education tends to an elevation of political conditions, especially when consideration is given to it by the young men of the country.

"The most notable feature of the address was the absence of all unkindness and rancor, which added greatly to its effect. I heard but one expression from the 2,000 people who were so fortunate to get in and hear Mr. Cleveland. It was universal approbation. The address should be published and scattered throughout the entire country. The effect it produced at Princeton was emphasized by the audience rising and singing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.'

"Mr. Cleveland shows thought in every sentence of the speech. It is characteristic of the man, for he does the same in every matter which occupies his attention."

Seth Low.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, said of the address: "It was a very able utterance."

William B. Hornblower.

William B. Hornblower said: "There is only one opinion among those who heard the address, and that was that it was a timely and forcible exposition of the President's well-known views on public affairs, and that it could not but have a wide influence for good throughout the country.

"It is certainly true of Princeton, and equally true of the great majority of the institutions of learning in this country, that they have stood firm for honest government and honest money.

"As for the great gathering of the Princeton alumni on this occasion, coming from all parts of the country, they thoroughly indorsed every word of the President's address, and were enthusiastic in their reception of it."

Achille Tomasi Is Insane.

Achille Tomasi, once well-known as an orchestra leader, was taken yesterday from the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital to the Manhattan State Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Family trouble, his friends and many members of the theatrical profession say, is the cause of his mental collapse. He was married to Helen Bertram, the actress, who is now the wife of E. J. Henley. They had one child. Mrs. Tomasi secured a separation and the possession of the child, and from that time the musician's mental and physical health has been failing.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The six beautiful carvings which ornament the Fifty-eighth Street front of Cornelius Vanderbilt's house, and which are just reaching completion, are not the result of an afterthought. They were a part of the original design of Mr. Post, the architect of the house. The sculptor is Karl Bitter, and the motive of the design has been taken from the celebrated frieze of Luca della Robbia—the "Singing Children." That was the idea suggested by Mr. Post and it has been carried out by Mr. Bitter. The work is not an exact reproduction of anything, and has no special significance. The carving is on the dies of the pedestals of the columns supporting the roof of the porch at the entrance to the ballroom. Two of the carvings are on the outer sides of the two rear pillars, and two, one at the front and one at the outer side of each of the two front pillars. The carving is very beautiful, and the workmen, with three plaster models beside them, have attracted much attention from passers by.

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There is really no reason for any one being older than he feels. The date of birth is the one important date in every life which no one can verify from recollection. Records, even family records, are very uncertain things, genealogists say, so there seems to be no really good reason why a person cannot set his or her age at a figure which seems to him or her to be reasonable. There is always a possibility that there may have been a mistake in dates. "Why, I have known church and town records to vary twelve years as to a birth," says Mrs. William H. McCartney, who has made the subject a special study. Mrs. McCartney is the widow of Gen. McCartney. She is the founder and Regent of the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wilkesbarre, Pa., her home, but she is for the present giving her service as assistant librarian to the Genealogical Society in its new quarters, 226 West Fifty-eighth street. Since her husband's death Mrs. McCartney has been a professional genealogist. She was brought up on family genealogy as a child, took a graduate course in hunting up the family records of the members of her chapter in Wilkesbarre, and any statement she may make on the subject is authoritative. "It is the most difficult thing in the world to get accurate dates," she says. "Why, even the family Bibles don't tell the truth. The records in them are often put down from memory that is not always to be relied upon. I depend more upon the town and church records than anything else, and, as I said, they vary. You can't tell much by gravestones. They are often incorrect. Why, even my own greatgrandfather is made on his stone to die four years later than he did; 1836 was engraved on the stone instead of 1832, and the error, which was the stonecutter's, could not be rectified. You know a person has died when you see a gravestone, and that is about all." With all these uncertainties, it would seem that a person might be only as old as he pleases. All the records may be wrong and only a genealogist would go to work to verify them.

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Alfred Ayres, one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary, in a talk on the "Common Errors in the Use of English," Thursday evening, told his audience that to understand the grammar of the English language they must study that of an ancient or some modern language. "Grammar is the same in all languages," said Mr. Ayres, "but the English grammar is too simple. German is one of the best modern languages to study for the grammar. We know nothing of the dative case before we study German grammar, and yet we have the dative case in English." Mr. Ayres evidently does not object to sentences closing with a preposition. He did not mention that as an error, and in speaking he ended every other sentence with to or of.

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Maggie is a good servant and a warm-hearted, sympathetic girl. Her mistress has not yet found that the higher education which was one of the accomplishments of which the young woman boasted when she applied for her position has interfered with her domestic duties. She has, however, it would seem, a private dictionary of her own, and the words to be found therein are sometimes too much for the equanimity of the family. "I am going down town, ma'am," she said on one of her "days out" to her mistress, who had been ill and had called in the physician, "and if the doctor left a subscription for you I can take it down with me to be filled. I know what sickness is meself. I have a friend that has the nervous prostration. I've another friend that was took very bad. I sat up with her one night, but it is not much trouble she was. She slept all the night, except at the times she'd be waking up."

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There was a small feminine squabble in one of the city surface cars recently which excited considerable interest among the passengers. The participants were two very small misses, neither of them more than three years old. They were apparently cousins, and they sat side by side. They were pretty children, with light hair and rosy cheeks. One had blue eyes, and the other brown. Little Miss Brown Eyes did most of the talking. This was confined, as far as words were concerned, to four small ones. The rest of the conversation was carried on in the sound language, but it was expressive. Little Miss Blue Eyes was the aggressive one, but Miss Brown Eyes was not to be imposed on. Miss Blue Eyes first pinched Brown Eyes' cheek. "Yar," said Brown Eyes angrily. "Yar," responded Blue Eyes, as she patted her companion's collar. "Yar-a-a," said Brown Eyes in louder tones. "Yar-a-a," answered Blue Eyes, and she proceeded to slap Brown Eyes, but her hand was promptly grasped by her mamma. "Ittle pid, ittle pid," screamed Brown Eyes angrily. Thereupon, it is sad to relate, Blue Eyes screwed up her pretty red lips and endeavored to spit at her little neighbor. She did not succeed, however, and Brown Eyes was promptly transferred to the other side of Blue Eyes' mamma, with a parting "Yar-a-a" of defiance. Then Blue Eyes, who had seemed to be acting with a view to amusing herself rather than from any feeling of bad temper, put her hand into the small pocket of her frock, drew out a little sweet cracker animal, and began to eat it. That was the most unbearable of all Brown Eyes' trials. There was another "Yar-a-a," in plaintive tones, as she stretched out her hand to her enemy. The enemy was looking amiable, but she resented the effort of her mamma to find more crackers in the small pocket, and she steadily munched on. Brown Eyes was still holding out her hand plaintively. Blue Eyes was not in a really bad mood. She had eaten the head and forequarters of the cracker animal, but she passed over the tail and hind legs to Brown Eyes. The gift was received gratefully. "Yar-a-a," said Brown Eyes, in sugary tones, leaning over her mamma toward Blue Eyes. "Ar-a-a," said Blue Eyes, smiling back and taking another cracker from her pocket. That was equivalent to a kiss and make-up, and both babies munched crackers with smiling faces.

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Central Park is now in the height of its Fall glory of attire, and nothing can be more charming than its appearance on a wet day like yesterday. A beautiful picture is presented as the Park is approached from Sixty-seventh Street, on the east side. There is a large ledge of rocks, bare in places, in the Park at that point. At one side are trees covered with leaves of pale yellow, while other leaves that have fallen give a soft amber tone to the ground. Here and there are touches of bright crimson, and with the dull atmosphere and the dark slate color of the rocks, deepened by the rain, it is a beautiful Autumn scene.

A Whole Fleet Seized.

Under two libels filed in the United States District Court, one for $20,000 against the Iron Steamboat Company and one for $5,000 against the steamboat Perseus of the same company, United States Marshal McCarty yesterday made a formal seizure of the company's fleet of steamers. The libels are the outcome of the sinking of the yacht Adelaide, owned by Robert J. Inman, by the steamer Perseus in the upper bay in the evening of Aug. 25, 1895. The libels are made returnable next Tuesday.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co.

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

If you want to buy your boy some clothes to-day all you have to do is to take down the addresses of the firms who advertise "Marvelous Bargains"—"suits for $1.98, worth $5.00," etc., etc.—(The papers are full of them) and then go somewhere else as fast as you can go.

Why not come here?

We've been making boys' clothes and selling them on the old-fashioned plan of one hundred cents worth for a dollar, for the last 50 years, and we only know how to make them one way—*right.*

An uncommonly praiseworthy line of All Wool, Double-Breasted School Suits at $4, $4.50, and $5.

Boys' Furnishings a specialty.
Mackintoshes at quick-sale prices, $6, $10, $12, $15, and $18, formerly one-third higher.
Special sale of Half Hose, 25c.
Our $3 Hats take first rank.
Get acquainted with our $1 glove.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
New things in Fancy Vests, $3.50 to $10.
Bath Robes, $5, Exceptional Value.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

GOLD DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Big Crowd at the Twenty-first District Meeting Last Night.

The National Democrats of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a very enthusiastic rally last night. There was first a torchlight parade through the principal streets, and then a meeting at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street.

Daniel O'Connell, the Chairman of the District Committee, called the meeting to order and introduced John A. Beall as the presiding officer. Charles V. Fornes, the sound-money Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, was the first speaker. He was received very enthusiastically. He said that he was greatly surprised as well as much encouraged at the size of the gathering, considering the weather conditions.

"One of the good results of this campaign," said Mr. Fornes, "is that business men are taking a most active part in it. We have had too many politicians in politics, and too few business men, for politics is business."

Simon Sterne was heartily cheered when he stepped forward to speak.

"The chief issues of the Bryan platform," he said, "are free silver and free riots, and one is as preposterous an issue as the other. It was the vicious legislation of the Republican Party that is largely responsible for the present condition. As soon as the Bryan party has been suppressed the National Democrats will look after the Republicans. We are certain to succeed in the future. It is a grand thing that our party is so well organized, and now that the Bryanites have not one chance in one hundred in this part of the country, we should work hard for our candidates, and, instead of having them third in the contest, they should be made second.

"Mr. Bryan is ceasing to base his arguments upon the fifty-three-cent dollar. He has learned that the workingmen are too intelligent to accept a proposition which will reduce their wages by increasing the price of the necessities of life."

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner said that for years we had heard that the farmers of the South and West were working up the silver issue. Agricultural pursuits had long been in a depressed condition, and only some of the members of this farming community understood that their condition was produced by overtaxation by the tariff. He was sorry to say as a Democrat that his party had failed to give them sufficient relief. The farmer now thinks that by the free colnage of silver he can better himself by reducing the price of his labor.

Sound-Money Democrats Ratify.

A ratification meeting of the National Democratic Sound-Money Party of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was held at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, last night. Chairman James Ralston Ely introduced Julian B. Shope as the local candidate for Assembly, and asked for the ratification of his nomination. The nominee made a brief speech, and then introduced Thomas J. Falls, who scored the Tammany organization. He said, in part: "The leaders of Tammany Hall are the most selfish set of men who ever represented the Democratic faction. They use the workingman for revenue only. Richard Croker is an example. Having made a fortune in local politics, with the aid of metropolitan workingmen, he deserts this country and goes to London to hob-nob with English aristocracy. And now Tammany has for leaders such men as Sheehan, the Buffalo carpet bagger, and Scannel." The other speakers were Albert Stickney, Charles E. Law, Leo Everett, and James R. Ely.

Peculiar Advice to Voters.

The Brooklyn Board of Elections yesterday issued a series of suggestions to voters which has aroused much criticism on account of one paragraph, in which the board undertakes to instruct voters not to vote a split Presidential ticket. It is as follows: "There is no valid reason why any voter should split or scatter his vote for Presidential Electors, and there is danger that if you undertake to do so you may almost wholly destroy your vote for President. Do not do it. Vote your ticket for Electors straight."

GERRY SOCIETY SCORED.

Magistrate Brann Says Its Work Is a Matter of Whim.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Agent Deubert of the Gerry society arraigned the five children of Michael Vaughan on a technical charge of vagrancy. The agent told Magistrate Brann that he found the children, whose ages range from eight years down to ten months, in apartments over a stable in the rear of 420 East Seventy-fourth Street. The mother was intoxicated and the children had been neglected. Deubert said the father was employed in the Street Cleaning Department.

The mother was sent to the workhouse and four of the children to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. A Mrs. Carroll took charge of the baby.

Magistrate Brann, referring to a recent case in which a man who had been deserted by his wife had asked to have his children committed to an institution, a request that the society refused to recommend, said he found that when a respectable man appealed to the society, it refused to aid him. "The Gerry society," he continued, "is for the purpose of helping children, but I find it is only a matter of whim, yes, of whim, on the part of Jenkins, the Superintendent, as to whether they are committed or not."

Accommodations for Hackensack.

Under the Erie management, the train service on the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad is to be much improved. Commencing Monday, Nov. 2, two new express trains to New-York will run in the morning, and an additional express train out in the evening.

Features of the service are new, gas-lighted, steam-heated trains and quick time between New-York and Hackensack.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand, and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once, and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CONVENIENT COMBINATION

of chiffonier and wardrobe, fashioned from the handsome and durable antique oak. The wardrobe portion to the left is fronted with a heavy beveled glass door and a single deep drawer beneath. The inner surface is highly polished and furnished with a row of sustaining hooks. The chiffonier portion rests against the side of the wardrobe and consists of a chest of roomy drawers, tast

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Part Two
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MR. CONSTABLE EXPLAINS

TALKS ON THE NEEDS OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent Insists that More Money Is Demanded, that the Work of Inspection May Be Properly Conducted and Competent Men Employed—What He Says of Loose Methods and the Danger in Theatres and Homes.

The death of Robert J. Crane, killed in the collapse of the building in course of construction at 1,078 Madison Avenue Sept. 26, may lead to some action on the part of the authorities that will increase the efficiency of the Building Department and provide for the proper inspection of structures, as directed by law.

The law directs that all buildings in course of construction or under repairs shall be inspected and passed on by the Building Department. Superintendent Stevenson Constable of the department says he knows the law, but he cannot carry it out. He has not a sufficient force of Inspectors, and he has no money to pay satisfactory wages to those men he employs.

Mr. Constable declares that many of the men who pass the civil service examiners are neither mentally nor morally competent to serve as Inspectors. He admits that had a proper report of the work being done of the Madison Avenue building been made by the department Inspector, the work could not have proceeded far enough to make the accident possible. He was notified that the Inspector, John Thain, had been negligent and dismissed him.

At the inquest to inquire into the death of Crane, the jury decided that death was due to injuries received by the collapse of the building, and held the architect and builder responsible. The verdict added: "We hold responsible the Department of Building of the City of New-York for insufficient inspection. We deplore that a lack of finances ties the hands of the Department of Building, while the law calls upon it to perform inspections, which, under the present conditions, are practically a physical impossibility to the available force."

Superintendent Constable was asked what he thought of the verdict, inasmuch as the jury had evidently recognized that the department was powerless to do its work thoroughly because of a lack of funds.

Agrees with the Coroner's Jury.

"This department," he said, "has no criticism to make. The Coroner's jury, while censuring the Department of Building, recognized by its rider that the department should not be censured. I quite agree with the jury in that regard. Here are the facts:

"The Department has now 69 building Inspectors and a territory of about 40,000 acres, or about 64 square miles, and has had this year over 4,000 buildings to look after, without the unsafe buildings, violations, &c It is almost impossible that the work can be properly done. We need men, good men, and to get good men we need money. The city has the money, and if those controlling the outlay of the city's funds do not think the importance of seeing the building laws properly carried out justifies the expenditure, any blame for its shortcomings should not fall upon the Building Department.

"The cost of running five of the large architects' offices in this city amounts to over $350,000 per annum, yet this department is charged with supervising and inspecting, not only all the work done by these offices, but all the great amount done by other offices in the city.

"Again, the Department of Buildings of the City of Brooklyn was given last year an appropriation of about $72,000 to transact its business in regard to work of only $13,000,000 in value. A proportionate appropriation for this department would amount to $500,000. Again, the average annual wage per man paid by the Building Department of Brooklyn is about $1,600, while that paid by this department is but $1,200.

Department Found in Bad Order.

"More than eighteen months ago, shortly after I took office, I made this report: 'Numbers of violations for work not done according to law have been allowed to remain inactive, and no fines collected or corrections insisted upon. The general condition is such that I must refuse all responsibility of records and papers in this department prior to 1895.

"'Inspectors who have charge of the carrying out of the work passed and permitted by this department, and the most important employes of the department, with few exceptions, are incompetent and unreliable. Their inefficiency is proved by much of the careless work and careless construction which can be found all over the city. Many of them are really a disgrace to the department.

"'The department has been handled entirely by politics and influence; employes appointed and held in position without any regard to their ability or integrity; plans passed and the whole scheme from top to bottom founded upon influence and pull. The employes generally throughout the department are of an inferior grade to what they should be for the places to which they are appointed. The question of worth and ability seems in no case to have amounted to anything, except a few men who seem to have always been striving to do their duty regardless of influence or pull.

"'To correct the many evils above mentioned will take some time, as there is still great influence, and there will be great opposition to the handling of the department—the greatest department in charge under the law of construction and the safety of the public in this city—some time and great work.

"'The great mass of buildings now standing in this city, with the age of many, the condition in which they will be found from natural causes, the cheap work which has been continually increasing from competition and speculation, the great changes resultant from the removal of old buildings and the erection of new ones, are likely to cause many accidents to the public and expense to property holders.'

Conditions Better, Money Lacking.

"Those conditions are improved to-day so far as the personnel of the staff and the work of the department are concerned, but there is still much to be desired. We are severely handicapped by a lack of funds and a consequent shortness of force. My determination to run the department on business principles, free from politics, has undoubtedly produced opposition to my demand for more money.

"The grave responsibilities resting, by reason of the law, upon this department, have never been fully appreciated; consequently but little attention has been paid to its administration. Some of the laws on the statute books have never been enforced, others only partially, with the result that many buildings have been built in violation of law.

"The importance of having buildings properly constructed and the laws of the department carried out is manifest in that, directly and indirectly, the buildings in this city are the foundations of its taxable wealth. Vast sums of money are invested in their construction, and vast sums loaned upon them as security. Their proper construction prevents loss of life by fire, accident, or disease; as a result the health and prosperity of this city depend largely upon their being constructed according to law. Especially is this so with reference to the tenement houses, in which live the major portion of the citizens, and wherein the law has been so frequently and grossly violated.

Inspection of Theatres.

"This department is charged by law with the inspection of every place of amusement. That, of course, includes every theatre and music hall, &c., in the city. We are called upon to see that said places are not overcrowded and that all aisles are kept clear, and that the exits are sufficient and appliances for safety in order. Such inspection has never been made by this department, and cannot be made until there are Inspectors to do the work. It must be done at night, or when the places are in use, and requires a special force.

"A special appropriation should be made to provide for that force. There are over eighty-three licensed places of amusement. The Fire Department looks after forty-five. Nobody looks after the others.

"I don't wish to pose as a prophet of evil, but some day a terrible accident may happen, and then the Coroner's jury will find that the Building Department is to blame, but that it could not help it.

"If the citizens of this city do not wake up and determine that this department shall be a separate business organization, free from politics, I cannot answer for the effect upon the great building and real estate interests of this city, as I certainly know and see from the short experience I have had here that investors in property are not getting what they pay for, and that the constructional defects and weaknesses caused by careless work and incompetent men are likely only to increase the difficulties in maintaining a strong and true value to construction and real estate interests of this city.

Need of More Inspectors.

"The present number of employes is totally inadequate to properly and legally carry on the work of the department. It is impossible with the present number of district Inspectors to properly examine the number of buildings and alterations in the different districts. Therefore, it is necessary that the city should be divided into a greater number of districts and an increased number of Inspectors be employed to cover each district.

"The work now being done with the present number of district Inspectors requires that one man shall have from 90 to 150 buildings and over in his charge, and it is impossible for one man to take charge of more than fifty jobs of work and be able to cover his district in the manner which is distinctly required by law. Practical architects and contractors will tell you that fifteen to twenty buildings are all an Inspector should have.

"The number of structures becoming unsafe has greatly increased in recent years owing to the increased depth of foundations for the modern buildings, the increased amount of building, the age of many of the buildings or of the adjoining structures. To guard against accident, it is necessary to make prompt and careful inspection of such buildings, foundations, &c., making an increased force absolutely necessary.

"Moreover, the law passed in 1892 requiring that all elevator shafts in hotels and public buildings, then erected, should be inclosed with fire-proof materials, has never been thoroughly enforced as the law requires, and an immediate and systematic inspection should be made.

"The creation of a block system, which the increase of force in this department would allow, so that house-to-house inspection can be made, would greatly lessen the many dangers above set forth.

"This department has legal charge of all new plumbing work in this city, and as one of the most important branches of this is the connection to the sewers of the city system, of which there has never been made or kept any record in this department, or any plans indicating or showing said connection or arrangement of sewers in the streets, it is very important that a proper set of plans be reproduced for the use of this department, either from the Department of Public Works or Health Department of this city of such sewer plans.

Maps and Books Wanted.

"On taking charge of this department in 1895, I found there were no proper plans of the city for the use of the department. Having no means to procure the same, through the courtesy of F. C. Moore, President of the Board of Fire Underwriters, a complete set of the insurance maps of the city were furnished, with the understanding that I could use them for the year, and that I would try and secure an appropriation to pay for the same.

"These maps have been of the greatest value, and have saved the city and property owners great expense in facilitating the work of this department.

"The examining engineers of this department, upon whom rest, under the law, the great responsibility of determining the strength of materials used in construction and a thorough compliance with the law of all structures passed by the department, have no text books or books of reference, except those that belong to them, and as this department is dependent entirely on their willingness to allow the use of such books, a proper library of engineering and technical books, relating to construction, &c., and constantly needed as reference, should be supplied.

"It must be remembered that the city is growing at a tremendous pace, and the conditions which existed three or four years ago are greatly changed; so much so, that the city has outgrown the former limits of the department. The work transacted by the department for the first nine months of this year has increased 200 per cent. over the work transacted for the corresponding period of 1895, and that of 1895 being 100 per cent. above the work transacted in the same period of 1894.

Increase in the Work.

"The work done for the past nine months, as against the whole year 1894, shows: In 1894 there were 2,473 plans filed, in 1896 5,416; in 1894 694 unsafe buildings were reported, in 1896, 2,666; in 1894 4,490 violations were reported, in 1893, 4,754; in 1894 7,279 notices were issued, in 1896, 39,457; in 1894 2,541 cases were forwarded for prosecution, in 1896, 2,772; in 1894 58,654 iron inspections were made, in 1896, 161,162; in 1894 54 passenger elevators were reported as defective by the inspectors, in 1896, 856.

"In 1894 the appropriation for the work was $204,700, the appropriation for 1896 being $265,000, when even thus far three times the amount of work has been done."

"You are reported as reflecting somewhat bitterly on civil service the other day to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, did you?" asked the reporter.

"I thoroughly approve of civil service," said Mr. Constable. "I stated that several persons had been sent to me of bad habits, and that the board ought to be extremely careful as to the character of all applicants, and that the low wages paid by the department was not a sufficient inducement to men of proper ability.

"I see that sixty-five applications have been made to the Civil Service Examiners for places as inspectors of buildings or iron and steel in this department. That does not mean a great deal. You will see later how very few will be qualified for the places and pass our examinations here."

"What would you suggest, then, for the benefit of the department?"

"Easily answered. Money. More money. All the money necessary to equip an efficient force and pay fair wages, instead of mechanics' wages, to professional and competent men. I believe if I could persuade a committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to investigate this department they would give all that is requisite to maintain to a proper degree of efficiency what is undoubtedly one of the most important departments of the city government."

Samuel C. Allison Held.

Justice of the Peace Geiger of Jersey City yesterday resumed the hearing in the case of Samuel C. Allison, President of the Allison Dry Dock Company, who is charged by Michael Allison, his nephew, with fraud in the transfer of $10,000 worth of the company's stock. Isaac S. Taylor, who appeared for defendant, said Mr. Allison had been his nephew's guardian until that the stock had been transferred, not to complainant, but to the estate of his mother, Catherine D. Allison, to which it belonged. He said the stock was simply in defendant's hands as President of the company. Mr. Taylor said his client would waive examination and allow the case to go to the Grand Jury. Justice Geiger fixed the bail at $500, which was furnished by John D. Carscallen, President of the Third National Bank.

SAVE THE PARTY'S FUTURE

MR. PEABODY'S REASONS FOR VOTING FOR PALMER.

Every Ballot for Him Will Tend to the Conservation of the Gold Standard and Correct Tariff Principles—Mr. McKinley Needs No Democratic Votes in Certain Sure States—Letter to Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts.

George Foster Peabody has written to Sherman Hoar the subjoined letter, which was made public yesterday at the Eastern headquarters for Palmer and Buckner:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1896.

The Hon. Sherman Hoar, Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sir: Although I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, I have the satisfaction of being one of the many admirers of your public career, and I therefore assume the liberty of addressing this open letter to you, trusting also thus to reach many other Democratic minds. I do this the more readily because of the surprise with which I noted the report that you proposed to cast your vote for Mr. McKinley.

Your membership in the Democratic Party seemed clearly chosen, because of your conviction of the justice and necessity of the great principles for which the party has stood. I therefore venture to restate not only the present conditions, as I see them, but some of the historical facts relating to the Democratic Party, which make the argument against the casting of Democratic votes for the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Origin of the Party.

It is now more than a century since there was formed in this Republic an organization of voters to give practical effect to the doctrines and principles of government which were first formulated by Thomas Jefferson. Twice he was chosen by the people to administer as the Chief Executive of the Federal Government the wise and long-continued laws which were passed under the inspiration and guidance of these fundamental tenets of the Democratic faith.

He became known as the founder of the great party which has, under the leadership of many like Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland, always until this year 1896, been a hopeful and mainly successful contestant for the suffrages of the majority of the electors and the people. To all who hold dear the principles expounded by these great Democrats, the revolution in the position in the party organization which was accomplished at the Chicago Convention in July, was unspeakably disappointing and exasperating.

It was a stunning blow. To many whose experience of the affairs of life and whose knowledge of the history of experiments in government were helpful, it was quickly apparent that the programme proposed for the candidates accepting the Chicago platform was completely revolutionary and threatened the very continuance of our civilization, with its freedom to the individual to overcome circumstance and nature itself, and thus acquire property for himself.

The resolve was hastily, but not unnaturally, made by hundreds of thousands of lifelong Democrats to give this Populist revolution its death blow by casting their votes for the candidate of the party whose principles of government could never be accepted by Democrats.

The Second Thought.

But a closer study of the conditions which would surely govern the political actions of many thoroughly sound Democrats soon sufficed to convince thoughtful leaders of the great and, as I believe, only party of the people that the proposal to cast (and unnecessarily) the votes of Democrats for the Republican candidate would not only be rejected by vast numbers of Democrats, but would surely result in their being sooner or later induced to remain loyal to an organization which had heretofore been the only representative of Democratic doctrines, and thus further endanger the cause of honest government.

A further study of the economic and business situation of the United States made it clear to thousands of patriotic citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, that it was of vital importance to popular government that there should be two National party organizations, both maintaining and supporting their different economic views, both equally steadfast in upholding National good faith, and the absolute maintenance throughout all the country of law and order.

These two kindred conclusions were most potent in their influence upon the public thought of the whole country, and resulted in demonstrating in a most encouraging way the undying persistence of Democratic principles and their necessary relation to patriotism and public honesty.

The concrete manifestation of this was the convention of the National Democratic Party which assembled at Indianapolis on Sept. 2, after a month's notice, and placed in nomination as candidates for President and Vice President men who are recognized everywhere as exponents of the doctrines set forth in what is conceded to be a model declaration of principles.

Want Votes for Tried Principles.

This convention appointed a National Committee to wage unceasingly an affirmative campaign to secure the votes of Democrats for Palmer and Buckner and Democratic principles.

I feel justified in saying that that committee is entirely convinced that the only possible hope of overwhelmingly defeating this effort to overturn popular government under the Constitution is to completely reach and hold the voters who are Democrats.

The evidence now seems to be overwhelming in most, if not all, the States that the number of Democrats who openly repudiate the Chicago Convention and its candidates is very many times the number of Republicans who are justly suspected even of being lukewarm to their candidates. So that it is apparent that there are Democrats enough, in all the Middle and Eastern States at any rate, who will not vote for the Populist candidate, to make his defeat sure.

Patriotic citizens must see that it is absolutely essential to the preservation of our liberty hereafter to live quietly and free from the most serious alarm as to the future of business, and even of the continuance of our form of government, that provision should be made against a calamitous reaction against McKinley, and that, therefore, there should be cast this year a large vote for the National Democratic candidate.

Believers in the soundness of Democratic principles are well assured that prosperous conditions cannot be restored by the application of the principles held by the Republican Party, and, therefore, they should not be led into the dangerous position of affirming to the great numbers of our misinformed and discontented countrymen, who honestly hold such gravely erroneous economic views, that the election of the Republican candidates will fully restore prosperity. No greater danger could be encouraged for 1896 and 1900 than for honest believers in Democratic doctrines to become sponsors for a period of abiding prosperity as a result of Mr. McKinley's election alone.

Partial Revival Only.

Democrats believe that the absolute overthrow of this pestilent effort to partially repudiate our solemn contracts will occasion a revival of business, which will counteract to a considerable extent for a time the only lesser evil of protection gone mad, which the McKinley act of 1890 brought upon us.

Not the least evil of the Populist campaign is that the candidate has deliberately and openly suppressed his own convictions as to the evils of tariff taxation in order to secure the votes of deluded believers in that for the far more dangerous and absolutely un-Democratic delusion of flat money.

I venture most earnestly to declare my conviction that next to the election of the Chicago candidate in danger to the future of the country would be the casting for the Republican candidate of an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, especially if that majority be made up of an unknown number of believers in Democratic doctrines, and more especially in States where the strictly Republican vote is a sure majority. Far better in every way will it be to have the surplus or plurality votes cast for the candidates who stand for the honest maintenance of our credit and law and order, and as well for the Democratic gold standard and sound tariff principles.

Gen. Palmer's Platform.

Tariff for revenue only, a firm maintenance of the gold standard, home rule with the maintenance of law and order, and the necessary power of the Federal Government, civil service reform, and the doctrine that the people must support the Government and not the Government the people, to-day make the creed which you and I hold, and which is held by no party except the National Democratic.

I beg to illustrate for the purpose of making it clearer. Take, for instance, the State of Massachusetts: Let us suppose there is a normal Republican majority of 30,000 on the issues that divide Democrats from Republicans, and that 50,000 of tried and true Democrats will not bow the knee to the Baal of supposed party regularity, and therefore will reject the Chicago Populist candidates. Will it not be better for even honest Republicanism that these 50,000 shall conscientiously vote for the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention? Will not the protest be far more effective than to have 130,000 plurality for the Republicans in that State?

Would it not be better—far better in New-York State—that McKinley should have only 50,000 majority and 300,000 plurality and Palmer and Buckner 200,000 votes, than that Mr. McKinley should have 200,000 majority and 450,000 plurality, and Palmer and Buckner only 50,000 votes? I believe it beyond question so. There are many other States of which this is equally true.

Future of the Party.

I pray you consider also the future of our party organization. Why cannot our Southern sound-money Democrats, in States like Georgia and Mississippi, properly ask that we at the North give them a stronger rallying point after the election, by showing our true vote? Consider also our brethren in the close, critical States, who will not take any chances. They want us to stand up and be counted in the sure States.

This indicates the importance attached to the work of our National Democratic Committee in vigorously prosecuting the campaign for Palmer and Buckner, which is equally and even more unquestionably than that of the Republicans a campaign for the preservation of good faith, honesty, property rights, and the liberty of the individual to pursue the aims guaranteed in our Constitution.

For these reasons I venture to suggest that all Democrats anxious to preserve our honor, our prosperity, and our liberty, should vote for the National Democratic ticket, headed by Palmer and Buckner. I remain, very respectfully yours,

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

TIME IT WAS SETTLED.

Everett P. Wheeler Talks About the Silver Question.

In a speech delivered last night at a National Democratic meeting at Sulzer's Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, Everett P. Wheeler, among other things, said:

"Both of the great political parties have been fooling with the silver question ever since 1878, and it is a good thing to have it settled, for the value of every man's property and his wages depends upon the standard by which it is measured. All the great civilized countries agreed upon the value of a grain of gold, just as we have the foot or the bushel as a standard of measurement. Now to change to the free coinage of silver would have the effect to change all sorts of values.

"The bill adopting the gold standard in 1834 was a Democratic measure, approved by Andrew Jackson and the great Democrats of that day. The act of 1873 simply recognized the fact that we were upon a gold basis. It is not true that a gold dollar has increased in value, for less interest is secured for a gold dollar than in 1873. Our Government then paid 6 per cent., while now it is able to borrow money at 3 per cent. Money borrowed by mortgage on New-York property was then at the rate of 7 per cent.; now it can be had for but 5 per cent.

"The free coinage of silver would not make money more plentiful, except to those who have silver bullion to have coined. The amount of wages workingmen receive does not depend on whether money is plenty, but whether work is plenty. The point is to get money in circulation. Mr. Bryan admits there is money enough in the country when he talks of the money power. The only way to get the money in circulation is by honestly keeping the present measure of value and not trying to reduce the value of the dollar.

"The fall in prices is good for the workingman. It makes his dollar worth more when he gets it; it diminishes the cost of material upon which he works, and so diminishes the cost of manufacture. It increases the demand by increasing the number of those who are able to buy. All these are Democratic principles, and have been since the beginning of the Democratic Party. They are expressed in the Indianapolis platform, and represented by Palmer and Buckner. All good Democrats who believe in keeping the party together ought to vote for these true Democratic candidates."

DUG UP THE WATER PIPES.

Jersey City Officials, Being Outwitted, Resorted to Force.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City made another discovery yesterday which convinced him that the price of water monopoly in Hudson County is eternal vigilance. He found that while he and Street and Water Board were wrong in thinking they had stolen a march on the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company by extending Danforth Avenue to Newark Bay, the company had laid its pipes through the disputed plot Tuesday night.

The Mayor called a conference of the city's law officers, the Street and Water Board, and Chief of Police Murphy yesterday morning. Chief Murphy then sent thirty policemen to the place, and they were joined by a squad of laborers from the Street and Water Department.

Mayor Wanser took command of both forces. He and Commissioner Harding even took a hand in the work, to the extent of assisting in breaking the pipe connections. The pipes were thrown into the meadows. The trench was then filled and a guard of four policemen was left on the ground.

Charles H. Corbin, counsel for the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company, went before Judge Lippincott at his home last night and asked for a rule to show cause why the action of the Jersey City authorities should not be taken before the Supreme Court for review on a writ of certiorari. Judge Lippincott granted the rule and appointed Saturday, Oct. 31, for a hearing.

Mayor Wanser learned last night that the company proposed to lay its pipes across Hatch Avenue, which ends at the Newark Bay meadows, and Chief Murphy placed a guard of four men at that point.

After the Cane Rush.

C. F. Birckhead of the class of '99, in Columbia College, who fainted away after the sophomore-freshman cane rush at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, Thursday afternoon, and who, it was feared, was internally injured, appeared about college yesterday as well as ever. He said he had felt no ill effects from his experience. The sophomores all carried canes yesterday and flourished them in the faces of every freshman in sight. The "double naughts" went about looking rather sheepish, for in their hearts they had really expected to win the rush. The rushers of both classes were nursing very sore and very stiff muscles, not to speak of the bruises.

THE OLD BRIGGS QUESTION

REVIVED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD'S MEETING.

Should Students of Theological Seminaries, Whose Teachings Are Disavowed by the General Assembly, Be Taken for Licensure by the Presbytery?—Protest Against the Proposed Return of Armenian Refugees.

The Presbyterian Synod closed its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Henry Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. A resolution sympathizing with the Armenians and reviewing the Armenian question was passed. A part of it was as follows:

"As loyal citizens of the United States we wish to assure our Chief Executive that we will give him our moral support in taking any action that he may deem wise to secure protection for the lives and property of American missionaries now laboring on Turkish soil, and in demanding and receiving from the Turkish Government prompt and full redress for the loss of property that American missionaries have sustained."

Considerable debate followed the reading of the resolution. Dr. Shiland of New-York said: "The conduct of the Turkish Government is a disgrace to humanity, and it is time that this barbarous nation was wiped out and divided among civilized nations."

Vice Moderator Gardiner made a speech. He said: "If necessary, American battleships should use force to pass through the Dardanelles." This sentiment was applauded vigorously.

The fourth Sunday in November was appointed as a day for discussing the Armenian question in all the churches belonging to the Synod.

A resolution protesting against the reported purpose of the Immigration Commissioners to send back to Asia Minor the recently arrived Armenian refugees, was passed.

Another resolution, made by the Synod, petitions the General Assembly to change the name of the Synod of New-York to the Synod of New-York and New-England, since the New-England churches are embraced in it.

The following appointments were made: Trustees of the Synod—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, William Wheelock, John J. McCook, and Thomas I. Ritch; Trustees of Elmira College—The Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, the Rev. Isaac Jennings, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, H. Austin Clark, the Rev. Mallory D. Schoomaker, H. C. Mandeville, J. F. Bussing, and Mrs. Theen McWilliams; Examiners—The Rev. Dr. James Dardner, Peter Ross, and Prof. E. J. Peck.

The committee, consisting of Drs. Mackenzie, Briggs, and Davenport, which was appointed on Thursday to consider what action the Synod should take in regard to the complaint of certain members of the New-York Presbytery, that the Presbytery had disregarded the injunction of the General Assembly not to take for licensure students in theological seminaries whose teachings the General Assembly disavows reported that they had referred the matter to a commission of fifteen, of which the Rev. Dr. Donald McLaren of Brooklyn was Chairman.

The complaint, which was presented to the Synod, was signed by a large number of influential members of the New-York Presbytery. They charged that students from Union Theological Seminary have been taken for licensure in disregard of express prohibition of the General Assembly. The Synod on Thursday refused to hear the complaint, and by referring it to the Committee of Three showed a disposition to prevent a fresh outbreak of the old Briggs question. Dr. McLaren's commission reported that the complaint had been dismissed on the ground that the matter was now before the General Assembly.

The report was heartily favored by a large majority of the Synod, and a vote to accept it was carried with few noes. An exception was taken by the complainants, however, who argued that only one side of the question had been heard by the commission, and that their rights had been disregarded.

One of the Commissioners said yesterday that the Synod wanted to hush the matter up, thereby preventing another outbreak of the old controversy.

"It will have to be settled finally by the General Assembly," he said, "and there is no need of our permitting the question to agitate us in the meantime."

The next session of the Synod will be held in Utica.

GRADING TEACHERS' PAY.

Commissioner Beneville's Plan for New Appointments.

A radical change in the salaries as now paid to the teachers in the public schools has been under consideration by the Committee on By-Laws for some weeks, and it is expected that a report on the subject will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Education. The new scheme provides that the salary of the teacher shall not depend upon the grade which he or she is instructing, but entirely on the length and nature of the services rendered by the teacher.

Commissioner Beneville, who is the originator of the plan, said yesterday that it was not proposed to interfere with the salary which any teacher is now receiving, but the new system, if adopted, would affect new teachers to be appointed. These, on appointment, would receive a minimum salary, which would be increased each year, provided the work of the teacher received the approval of the Principal of the school in which it was done, and of the Board of Superintendents, until in twenty years the maximum salary would be reached. The new system, Mr. Beneville thought, would add probably $50,000 or $60,000 to the annual budget for the support of the schools.

Stole Miss Moore's Jewels.

Miss Jessie Moore, an elegantly attired woman, who said that she was an actress, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning as complainant against Mrs. Mary Conroy of 404 East Twenty-ninth Street, whom she charged with the larceny of diamonds valued at $1,000. Miss Moore, who lives at 150 East Twenty-seventh Street, says she was in the habit of hiding her diamonds under her piano, and that Mrs. Conroy, whom she had hired to clean her rooms twice a week, found the gems the second time she cleaned the rooms. When taxed with the theft, Mrs. Conroy denied it, but when questioned by a detective she broke down and admitted her guilt. The gems, which she pawned for $15, were recovered. Magistrate Brann held her in $1,500 bail for trial.

Talks at the Food Show.

Mrs. Lemcke, who gives a cooking lesson every afternoon at the Food and Industrial Show, at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, told yesterday how to feed the sick, which she illustrated with clam broth, squabs, and the correct way to broil a chicken. To-day's lecture will cover a number of dishes. Holders of yellow tickets to-day and Monday will receive a pound box of champagne wafers or cheese biscuit.

AGAINST THE CONTROLLER.

Decision that He Must Pay Certain Moneys to the Police.

The Police Commissioners scored a victory against Controller Fitch, yesterday, in a decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, affirming an order directing the Controller to pay over to the Board of Police the money appropriated in 1892 for the construction of a station house in the Ninth Precinct. The money was not used for the purpose for which it was appropriated, and the Police Commissioners asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to transfer it to the appropriation for contingent expenses for 1895, to enable the Treasurer of the Police Department to pay the bills of officers incurred in obtaining evidence against violators of the law.

The Controller was the only member of the Board of Estimate who voted against the transfer, and then refused to pay over the money, holding that the vote in the Board of Estimate to authorize the transfer must be unanimous. The Police Commissioners obtained a mandamus from the Supreme Court directing the Controller to pay over the money, but he refused and took an appeal, and now the Appellate Division has decided unanimously that the position of the Controller was wrong and that the Police Commissioners are entitled to the transfer of the money.

A decision was also handed down in the case of the Mayor against the Controller, which was brought to settle the disputed questions of law which had arisen during the attempted sale by auction of the Southern Boulevard Railroad franchise. There was a spirited competition for the franchise between the New-York City Traction, the Southern Boulevard, and the People's Traction Companies, during which the bidding rose to 6.975 per cent. of the profits of the proposed line. Then an injuction was secured to stop the auction. An order was obtained vacating the injunction, and a subsequent motion to continue the injunction in force was denied. An appeal was taken and the Appellate Division yesterday decided that the action of the lower courts in vacating the injunction and denying its continuance was proper. Under this decision the auction of the franchise can be proceeded with.

The Appellate Division yesterday ordered the reinstatement of Thomas Brady, a dockmaster, who was dismissed some time ago by the Dock Board. Brady is a veteran, and as such is under the law entitled to a fair hearing before dismissal, which the Court holds that he did not receive. The Court also held that the charges of incompetency and neglect of duty made against him had not been sustained.

TUGBOAT BLOWN TO PIECES.

Engineer's Body Blown Away—Miraculous Escape of Deck Hands.

The tugboat William Horre, lying at the entrance of the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, blew up at 2:30 A. M. yesterday. The body of Alonzo E. Lewis, the engineer and part owner, was shattered to atoms. The scow Vim, coal laden, which was lying alongside, was sunk.

Patrick and John Buckley, deck hands, who were sleeping on the tug, escaped death, but they were blown out of their cabins and were picked up while floating on mattresses in the canal. Portions of the tug were blown several blocks away and broke holes through houses. Surrounding vessels were damaged by flying missiles. The report of the explosion was heard in all parts of the city and even in outlying districts.

The William Horre was owned by Alonzo E. Lewis and his brother, George Lewis. It towed the scow Vim, loaded with coal, from Port Johnson, N. J., on Thursday, and Engineer Lewis decided that it would be well to pump some water out of the scow during the night. The Lewis brothers left the tug about 7:30 P. M., and Alonzo returned about 1:45 A. M. somewhat under the influence of liquor. The Buckley brothers were then asleep in their cabins. Lewis had been on board but a few minutes when the explosion occurred.

The cabin of the schooner S. P. Hitchcock was wrecked by a piece of the tug's boiler, which fell through the skylight. The dome of the boiler was blown to the dock of the Standard Asphalt Company and another piece of it struck the tug Van Alst, 1,000 feet distant, ripped out some of the woodwork, and broke the tug's rowboat. A piece of the whistle struck the Knickerbocker saloon, at 720 Court Street, and knocked a hole through the side of the building. Nothing was left of the tug.

No trace could be found of the body of Engineer Lewis. His coat and vest were found on a dock, and in his vest was found his watch, which had stopped at 2:15, and it is believed he was blown into fragments. The Buckleys were considerably cut and bruised, and Patrick was burned on the arm.

The scow Vim had a hole blown through its hull below the water line, and half an hour after the explosion it filled with water and sank

It is thought that Lewis flooded the overheated boiler with cold water. George E. Lanigan, who was sent to investigate the matter by Supt. Powers of the Bureau of Boiler Inspection, said he thought the boiler must have been red hot when Lewis turned the cold water into it.

Engineer Lewis was a veteran of the civil war. He lived with his brother, George, at 533 Third Avenue.

ONLY TO PROTECT THE BANK.

The Garfield National's Case at White Plains Explained.

"An attempt has been made," said President William H. Gelshenan of the Garfield National Bank yesterday, "to create a sensation out of a very ordinary banking incident. Sometime ago," he continued, "a certain party deposited about $1,700 in this bank. Before it was checked out, another party warned us against paying it upon demand of the depositor, as the second party claimed the money rightfully belonged to him, and that it had been unlawfully gotten from him.

"Under such circumstances, it is customary, I may say it is an invariable custom, for banks to protect themselves against the possibility of having to pay the money twice, by holding it until the question of title has been settled by the courts. If we paid it to the depositor, in the face of such a notice, we might have to pay it also to the party making claim to it. Of course, we held the deposit pending action by the courts.

"That is all there is of the story. When the case came up in court, I was summoned to White Plains as a witness. The rest of the incident THE TIMES has already published. I did not go to White Plains on the day I was summoned, because the attorney of the bank advised me not to take the trouble to go up there with the books until he could tell me on what day the case would be called. As soon as this was explained to the Judge, he said I was perfectly right."

More Jersey Registration Frauds.

The Jersey City police yesterday made two more arrests for alleged fraudulent registration. The accused persons are Thomas E. O'Reilly of 171 Grand Street and John McCann of 185 Bay Street. O'Reilly, after registering in his own name, is said to have registered as Hugh Palmer of 103 Grand Street. This he denies. He says Palmer lives at the residence given, but is in the West. Knowing that Palmer could not get back in time, O'Reilly says he had the name put on the books. McCann is said to be under twenty-one years of age. He was born in Ireland, and has not been naturalized. Both men were held for examination.

FOR DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF

MENTAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES HELD YESTERDAY.

Only Five Officers in the Contest—Commissioners Give Inspector Cortright the Highest Rating for Record and Efficiency—As He Is a War Veteran It Is Thought that His Appointment Is Assured—Decision Next Week.

Although nine officers of the Police Department filed applications for promotion to the vacant position of Deputy Chief of Police, only five presented themselves to take the examination yesterday. The indications are that Inspector Moses W. Cortright will be the successful candidate and will receive the much-coveted promotion. His record is excellent, and as he is a veteran of the war, and has received a higher rating than any of his competitors, he is entitled to the preference. The other veterans among the contestants have received so low a rating that it will be difficult for them to get on the eligible list.

Under the law the Deputy Chief must be chosen from among the Inspectors and Captains. Those who filed applications were Inspectors Cortright, Acting Inspectors Brooks, McCullagh, and Thompson, and Capts. Donald Grant, O'Brien, Allaire, Groo, and Smith. Of these, Inspector Cortright, Acting Inspector Thompson, and Capts Allaire, Groo, and Smith are veterans. Acting Inspector Brooks and Capts. O'Brien, Smith, and Groo did not appear for the examination. Acting Inspector Brooks said that he had been so busy with his duties as Acting Deputy Chief that he had not had time to prepare for the examination. Capt. O'Brien said that he had no desire to be Deputy Chief. His ambition is to be made an Inspector and to remain in charge of the Detective Bureau. Capts. Groo and Smith made no explanation of their withdrawal.

The examination yesterday was conducted by Commissioner Grant. There were four subjects in which the candidates were examined, as follows: Rules and regulations of the Police Department, laws of New-York State, ordinances of the City of New-York, and military tactics, with especial reference to the handling of the police during a riot. Under the head of rules and regulations, the questions embraced the duties of an officer commanding a precinct relative to prisoners; the duty of the police relative to ballot boxes; the duties of the Chief, Deputy Chief, Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen, and the process of bringing an officer to trial on a citizen's complaint. Under the head of laws of the State, the candidate was required to name all the courts having original jurisdiction, and to state in brief the jurisdiction of each court.

In regard to military tactics, the following were the chief questions:

If you were Deputy Chief and the Chief of Police was absent, what disposition of the police force would you make in case a riot was in progress and the mob was located in the vicinity of the Bowery and Hester Street, and there were indications that they were about to move toward the City Hall?

In case of a general riot, with two centres, one at the corner of Avenue A and First Street, and the other at the corner of Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, what disposition would you make of the police force, for the suppression of the riot and the protection of the city?

The examination began at 10:30 in the morning and the candidates were given until 4 o'clock in the afternoon to finish. All finished within the allowed time. Acting Inspector Thompson was the first one to finish and Acting Inspector McCullagh the last. The papers will be submitted to each of the Commissioners to mark the percentages.

While the examination was in progress, the Commissioners met for the purpose of giving the candidates their marks for record and efficiency.

The ratings, as announced after the meeting, were: Inspector Cortright, 57; Acting Inspector McCullagh, 55; Acting Inspector Thompson, 40; Capt. Allaire, 40; and Capt. Grant, 35.

Under these ratings, Thompson and Allaire cannot get on the eligible list unless they make the maximum of 35 in the written examination. Capt. Grant cannot get on the list, even if his mental examination is perfect, so that the only ones who have a chance for the place are Cortright and McCullagh, and the former is entitled to the preference, as he is a war veteran. It is not believed that Commissioner Parker would vote for McCullagh in any event, as he has persistently refused to vote for his promotion to an Inspectorship. It is expected that the Commissioners will announce the name of the Deputy Chief early next week.

MORE ARMENIANS HERE.

Arrival of 180 Yesterday—Fears of Typhus Fever Unfounded.

The status of the Armenians on Ellis Island became somewhat complicated yesterday by the arrival of 180 more, who were steerage passengers on the Hamburg-American line steamship California.

Another incident of the day was the falling ill of one of the women. It was feared at first that she had typhus fever, and Health Officer Doty and his deputy, Dr. L'Hommedieu, and Drs. Benedict and Blauvelt of the City Board of Health were immediately summoned. It turned

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FRIDAY—P. M.

Stocks strong. Many conspicuous shares buoyant. Bonds advancing, too. Investors discounting an honest-money election. Call money rose from 6 to 7 per cent. and closed at 5.

It becomes plainer daily that the rich men of the country are not all waiting to get stocks after the election is over. Quiet absorption of investment stocks has reached a stage where it has the fellowship of a very live buying movement that does not longer affect disguise. The influence of this appears in to-day's stock market significantly.

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Under the impetus of this undisguised buying by strong interests, the whole stock market broadened and hardened. In some quarters there was pronounced buoyancy. A long list of conspicuous stocks rose over a full point apiece.

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Once more it has been shown that there is no pressure of long stocks for sale. Bids can seldom be filled in any ordinarily active stock without being advanced. This is directly the reverse of what for many a day has been the stock market situation.

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The market, having these decided tendencies, is influenced by none of the factors which, under usual circumstances, are depressing. The further flurry in wheat, like other disturbing developments, is ignored by the security market. At Chicago, where the chief damage is done by the sensational interruption of the wheat boom, there has been for some time a large short interest in stocks, which, under pressure, may hasten to cover.

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It is not yet disclosed that more than one or two of the big bear speculators in the stock market have made any move toward covering their shorts. That interest is widely extended. It has to do virtually with every conspicuous stock on the list. It is particularly large in some of the Granger railroad shares, in Manhattan, Western Union, Chicago Gas, and Louisville and Nashville.

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Of course, with an honest money victory assured, everybody realizes what recklessness is involved in going over the election heavily short of stocks that are sure to reflect promptly the establishment of a new era of National prosperity.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn. Iron	2
Am. S. Mfg. pf.	1⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅞	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Bay State Gas	1⅛	N. & W. R. all in. pd.	½
Chicago Gas	3¾	Nor. & W. pf. all in. pd.	⅞
C., M. St. P. pf.	⅝	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd	¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Pullman Car	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1	St. P. & Omaha	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Leclede Gas	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Lake Shore	1	Western Union	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	¾
Manhattan	⅛		
Met. Traction	2		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Minn. & St. L.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. S. Mfg. 6s	1⅜	Nor. Pac. Col. tr. notes, t. r.	3
At. J. Co. & W. 1st	2	Oregon Imp. con.	1½
C. & O. 1st R. & A. 1st con.	1	Rio G. W. 4s	1
C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	1½	R. & P. con.	1½
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¼
Con. Gas Chi. 1st	2½	St. P. gen. 4s, A	1½
Iron Mt. 2d	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
L., N. A. & C. con.	4	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Nor. P. 2d, t. r.	1½	Union Pac. 1st, '96	1
		W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Rich. & Dan. 6s	1

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 5@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money was 6 per cent. and a brokerage varying according to the nature and duration of the loan. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $84,527,283; balances, $6,431,758; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $285,783.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛@3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

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President William W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday, regarding the outlook for the money market:

"Undoubtedly money is working very close. How much further the movement will go and what conditions will prevail before the election must depend largely on the attitude of the people and how much more hoarding they do.

There is a disposition to draw down balances and deposits. The banks are losing money in that way. It is the general desire to be on the safe side—to provide for every possible emergency—that is making people act as they do. How stringent money may be will depend on how much further this disposition goes. It would seem that previous to this time people should have made up their minds as to the outcome of the election, and they should have decided before now on their course as to hoarding money or letting it stay where it is, and acted accordingly. But whether they have or not is impossible to tell. If they have, there will be no further tightening of money. If they have not, and if there be a further drawing down of deposits, money may work very close.

"The banks undoubtedly are restricting. It is not because they want to, but because they are compelled to. They have to be very cautious and conservative because they have to keep themselves in a position where customers are protected. They do not know how soon or to what extent depositors will want their balances, and they have to keep themselves where they can meet any demand.

In Wall Street the feeling is opposite to this. There men want to take advantage of the present prices of securities, believing, as they do, that Mr. McKinley will be elected and that higher market values will prevail. They want money, but when they come to the banks they find the condition I have just pointed out.

"The situation is not a very pleasant one, but there is one good feature in it—it will not last long. We have only one more week before it will all be over.

"After the election is settled, I expect to see conditions very much changed. Money will be very much easier.

"Beyond all doubt there is a great deal of gold hoarded. Gold has been imported which has gone neither to the banks nor to the Treasury. It must have been locked up. When, however, the election is decided, and all reason for hoarding swept away, all the locked-up funds must come out."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were advanced a half cent to $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—10@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraph, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 75⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 47; Erie, ¼, to 15; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 59⅛; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 34⅛, and Reading, ⅛, to 18. Declined—New-York Central, ⅛, to 96. Illinois Central sold at 96, Pennsylvania at 54, and Atchison at 14⅜. British consols advanced 3-16, to 108 3-16 for money and 108 5-16 for the account.

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The Bank of England sold £102,000 American eagles for export to the United States. The market price of gold declined ½d, to 77s 10¾d. French 3 per cent. rentes closed unchanged at 101f 55c; Paris exchange on London ½c higher, at 25f 22½c. In Berlin, sight sterling was quoted at 20 marks 35½ pfennigs.

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Attention was given in Wall Street yesterday to a suggestion of The London Times that an honest-money victory in the United States next month will give American trade such an impetus that we will begin quickly to add to our foreign imports, and thus start gold back to Europe.

Among bankers having close relations with the foreign financial world this idea was scouted. The gold now pouring into this country from Europe will stay here, so it was almost universally agreed. The balance of trade in our favor reaches so far now that even if we were to begin importing foreign merchandise beyond all precedent we should still be commanding Europe's gold in great volume. This is the way a veteran international banker put it:

"The exports of American crops and commodities will take care of all the imports that will come from Europe, however large may be the demand arising here for foreign goods. But that is but one item in the international account. The other item is a bigger one. It is, moreover, all on the side of the United States. That item is the absolutely sure appearance of European investors in the market for our securities. They have for years been sellers of our stocks and bonds. Now they are prepared to become buyers. Calculate what this means, and the talk about sending gold back to Europe is idle and foolish. Our gold import movement is but begun."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The only change was an advance of ⅛ in the 4s of 1907, registered. The sales were $5,000 of the latter at 107¼, $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¼, seller 20 flat, and $1,000 4s, coupon, at 111¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	..	..
4s, r., 1907	107½	107½
4s, c., 1907	108	108½
4s, r., 1925	116	116½
4s, c., 1925	117	117½
5s, r., 1904	110	110½
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BRIGHTER THAN IN 1879.

Mr. J. S. Bache, in talking of general trade conditions and the outlook for the stock market, says:

"Prices are by no means too high to suit me. We are going to see them higher, and very much higher. Let me make a comparison for you.

"In 1879 we had the beginning of what afterward proved to be the biggest boom in the history of the New-York stock market. It lasted a long while, and there were enormous increases in security values. The starting of that boom has since been attributed to the influx of foreign gold in payment for large exports of American products—principally wheat and cotton—and for American securities. The gold from Europe made money plenty and confidence widespread, and warranted our entrance upon an era of unprecedented prosperity.

"Yet our exports of wheat that year were considerably smaller than at the present time—say about half. Then there was comparatively no corn sent abroad.

"Compare 1879 with 1896. We are sending abroad this year every bushel of wheat that we can spare. Even that is not enough for the demand. Our corn must be shipped to make up the shortage. We are bound to have the other factor, the buying of our securities, because Europe is only waiting for the settlement of our political troubles.

"We are going into this new state of affairs, the new era of prosperity that will follow McKinley's election, with every line of business in the country thoroughly liquidated. Every mercantile house is sold out and in a position to do nothing without first buying. We are now in as sound a business condition as the United States has ever been since its foundation.

"What effect this state of affairs is going to have any man can judge for himself. But that it means a very much higher level of prices for everything we have to sell, I have not the slightest doubt."

A GRADUAL AND STEADY RISE.

Mr. John F. Harman of Handy & Harman said yesterday, regarding the stock market:

"Almost every one in the Street feels the same regarding the outlook. We all expect to see McKinley elected, and believe that with politics out of the way we shall have prosperous times.

"Before the election I do not look for much of an advance in prices. The uncertainty is likely to prevail until then. But much will depend on the tenor of political news during the interim. If we have news that will make the election of McKinley certain, we may see some outside buying and an advance in stocks. But without this we will probably see no further advances.

"I do not think, from the present condition of affairs, that we will see any great spurt in prices after the election. I think it will be more of a gradual and steady advance. But when that time comes, matters may be in such a condition as to prove false any prophecies made now.

"Everything will depend on the circumstances then existing. The extent of any discounting movement, the size of Mr. McKinley's victory, the outlook for legislation, all will have their effect. And upon these conditions will depend the course of prices. People may make wild rushes to buy, and quotations may make rapid gains. Or, there may be a disposition to act with conservatism. But as things look now, I think the advance will be a gradual and steady one, rather than any immediate spurt."

A LITTLE REACTION POSSIBLE.

Halle & Stieglitz say, concerning the stock market:

"Under ordinary circumstances we should have some little reaction just now. There has been a steady advance, which in many cases has resulted in material improvement in values, and while we fully expect to see still higher prices before election, yet we think a slight intervening reaction probable.

"On the other hand, the small proportion of the outside interest in the market puts the present situation out of the ordinary. There may not be the profit-taking that might be expected, and with the close approach of the election there may be further increase in the outside buying. These are counteracting influences which may offset any tendency that prices may have to react.

"There is one danger hanging over the market. If stocks are going to advance very materially before the election—if we are going to have any extensive discounting—we will be disappointed in the course of the market after Nov. 3. There will not then be the rise in prices that is expected, for there will be plenty of sellers to meet the people who are waiting for the election before buying.

"Any very great advance now will, for that reason, be somewhat unhealthy. It will give us a setback after the election that will not be beneficial. The people who will then come into the market—and they will be the outside public—will meet free selling and will find they have bought at prices which will look to be near the top. And very likely they will be frightened out. Following any such reaction, however, buyers are sure to gain profits."

COAL AND IRON TRADE.

In its review of the coal and iron situation to-day the Engineering and Mining Journal will say:

"It is not a very cheering report that is made by the representatives of the various producers as to the present condition of the anthracite coal trade, and the prospects for the future are not reported as full of promise. Whether conditions are really as bad as outward appearance indicates is a point that cannot easily be decided. If, as a report says, 1,000,000 tons of coal are being disposed of per week, it would indicate to the public that there is no real cause for complaint about dullness of trade. If, on the other hand, as reported from many sources, the September schedule of prices cannot be realized except on special grades of coal, there is just cause, so far as the producers are concerned, for complaint. Consumers have not taken kindly to the last advance in prices, and on such orders as they are obliged to pay the september rates they do a hand-to-mouth business entirely. Depleted stocks are not being replenished with large cargoes, but only such amounts as will meet immediate demands. This is proved by the smallness of the orders which are sent in by consumers.

"Trade at New-York seems to be very quiet just at present. Business along the line is much better than at tidewater, while the West is said to be taking considerable of the 4,500,000 tons allotment for October.

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"In the soft coal market there is a little more activity than was expected. It probably comes from people putting in their Winter supplies, and those having some stock on hand increasing what they have for the Winter's demand.

"There has been some showing of shoal water port orders in the market, and some shipments to these points. This does not seem to be as great this year as formerly, when this demand used to make an appreciable difference in the market, the customers at these points being obliged to put in enough coal before ice made at their receiving points to last them into the Spring, or to pay an extra rail charge from the nearest deep water unloading port. We hear of one or two instances where the rail charge has been reduced to the point of taking away the direct freighting, which is generally high at these shoal water points, and permitting consignees to unload their coal at the near-by deep water port advantageously.

"Most of the producers have a fair quantity of orders on hand; this relieves the tension somewhat, and allows the producers to ship more freely in a regular way. The only trouble this week in the handling of the coal is the very short supply of vessel tonnage to charter for orders in hand, though some small fleets have been taking into the loading ports during the week.

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"The old familiar report of a waiting market is especially true of the iron trade at the present time. We hear everywhere of increasing confidence in the future and of a boom which is to close the year; but, while there is a better feeling apparent, very few men are confident to the point of action. The effort to stimulate buying by talking of low prices has very little effect; in pig iron, those who are likely to want large supplies if business improves rely on the large furnace capacity now blown out or banked, but ready to start, to keep prices at a reasonable point. In steel billets and a number of other lines the market is choked by pools and combinations. These may have a temporary prosperity if trade revives, but they are a sure source of trouble in the future.

"There continues to be a great deal of complaint about the high prices of ore and coke which, with the low prices of iron, have made the furnaceman's life a burden this year. A very general opinion is that the lake ore combination and the coke ring must be broken, if the iron trade is ever to be really prosperous. Many think that by-product coke and basic steel are to be the emancipators of the trade hereafter.

"It is understood that another contract for rails for Japan has been taken, 10,000 tons being the size named for the order. The export movement of pig iron to England has been checked by high ocean freights.

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"Figures have been published, giving the cost of mining iron ore at some of the big steam-shovel mines on the Mesabi Range at 6 cents to 7 cents, while stripping costs about 3 cents more, making the cost of ore 10 cents per ton on cars. These figures are not official, and may not be authentic, but probably they are not far out of the way. It must not be supposed, however, that all Mesabi mines can do as well as this."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In Dun's Review of Trade to-day there is an encouraging tone. It says:

"The political influence of the rise in wheat is potent in various branches of trade, giving greater confidence in operations for the future, and removing doubt as to the money market. Nor is this influence lessened by the reaction this week after short sellers had covered, and elevators had been filled, and credits had been strained to hasten grain forward.

"The advance of rates by the Bank of England to 4 per cent. is meant to draw gold from other countries for American requirements, which it is evident the bank expects to be heavy.

"The most striking feature of industrial returns is the number of contracts conditioned upon the election. These already are enough to make business rather lively for a time, and many others are pending which will probably be held back until Nov. 1. The buying of materials not only advances prices, but induces larger purchases of the finished products without conditions.

"The movement of currency to the interior has been only $3,500,000 for the week, and the market for commercial loans has been dull. The volume of business shown by exchanges has been 8.7 per cent. less than last year and 9.6 per cent. less than in 1892."

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Bradstreet's review of the state of trade says:

"General trade continues along conservative lines, buyers and sellers preferring to defer business until after election. Traders are more hopeful as to the outlook for business later in the year and next Spring.

"The reaction in wheat prices, after an advance of 22 cents, is the natural result of a desire to realize profits, an advance in rates for money, and enormously heavy receipts of wheat at primary markets caused by higher prices. Comparatively small stocks of wheat in importing countries, a decrease in the world's total production of wheat for two years in succession, unexpected shortages in Russia, India, Argentina, and Australia, and only an average crop in the United States, are interpreted to mean that the price of wheat will advance further. Corn prices sympathize with wheat quotations, and the only other two prominent products prices for which are lower are apples and cottonseed oil.

"Stock values at New-York have advanced on professional operations, reflecting the expected political outcome and the favorable grain situation. There is little public or foreign support, and large interests are generally conservative in view of the uncertain condition of the money market between now and election.

"Mercantile collections continue as difficult to make as heretofore, except in a few of the larger cotton-growing States and in the Spring wheat region, where rapid marketing of cotton and of wheat has rendered funds more plentiful. There is a disposition on the part of planters to hold cotton for an advance."

WALL STREET TALK.

Wall Street has stopped saying "If Mr. McKinley is elected." Now the universal phrase is: "When Mr. McKinley is elected."

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Chicago Gas going up with rapid strides is only a cheerful way that Wall Street has of bidding good-bye to Altgeld and Moloney.

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Sugar Trust bears are now having a sorry time. Bulls on the stock claim to have trapped them. Yesterday's buoyancy in the stock is credited to a contract made by an inside millionaire to provide buyers of the stock against any imminent money market squeeze.

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London cables are almost enthusiastic over the outlook for foreign investment here, not only in the stock market, but in commercial and industrial enterprises, as soon as Bryanism is squelched.

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The withdrawal of about a million and a quarter of gold from the New-York Sub-Treasury caused a little ripple in the stock market, but its influence passed speedily. It is taken for granted that the gold was taken out for some legitimate purpose; and, anyhow, the total withdrawal is insignificant beside the millions that come from Europe right along.

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Boston and Philadelphia are both on the buying side of the market.

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Anxiety over the possibility of impending money market pinches is not half as fashionable as it threatened to be just a little while ago.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65¾. Sales of 210,000 ounces at 65½@65¾.

Commercial price of bar silver 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¼@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,070,458.49 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,070 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,060 green.

Bar silver in London 30 1-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,671,048
Imports for same period	61,061,017
Net imports	$10,389,969
Net exports to date, 1895	44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,429
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Bodie sold at .68, 500 Croesus at .02, 200 Gould & Curry at .80, 500 Leadville at .11, 300 Mexican at .50, 200 Pharmacist at .12, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .75.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	180
American Ex.	163	Mercantile	163
Broadway	210	Merchants'	130
Butchers & Drover's	120	Merchants' Exch.	110
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
Chatham	280	Nat. Bank N. A.	125
City	500	National Union	175
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	195	New-York	220
Continental	130	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	108
Fifth Avenue	2700	Park	250
First Nat'nal of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	155	Republic	135
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	125
German-American	105	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105
Importers & Traders'	515	Third National	100
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Manhattan	200	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	114½

There was a sale of 200 shares of Fourth National at 160.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
2d week Oct.	$13,622	$14,003	$12,363
From July 1	256,981	262,903	199,186
From Jan. 1	532,310	486,097	491,983
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	216	216	216
2d week Oct.	$17,437	$13,581	$16,588
From July 1	226,498	215,009	.....
From Jan. 1	553,195	520,054	.....
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	916	916	916
2d week Oct.	$82,441	$91,054	$94,246
From July 1	1,511,737	1,507,099	1,192,280
From Jan. 1	3,386,158	3,427,536	3,020,919
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Oct.	$20,568	$28,552	$19,201
From July 1	328,060	287,569	253,828
From Jan. 1	865,266	776,619	765,890
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
2d week Oct.	$535,457	$607,771	$494,936
From July 1	6,256,981	6,736,501	5,726,932
From Jan. 1	14,069,204	13,835,863	12,122,842
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for September—			
Gross earnings	114,136	178,471	127,506
Operating ex.	76,373	90,660	61,402
Net earnings	37,763	87,811	66,104
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	890,977	889,907	874,989
Operating ex.	247,636	304,747	186,520
Net earnings	143,341	285,160	188,469
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,092,476	1,287,706	829,691
Operating ex.	722,785	746,887	499,778
Net earnings	369,981	541,819	329,913

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The dullness in the local market remains unbroken. Prices were firm, but with very little feature to the trading. In the traction group there were general gains of ¼, except in Metropolitan, which advanced 1½ per cent. on light trading. The specialties were a little more active. United Gas Improvement advanced from 67 to 69, reacting to 68 at the close. Storage Battery stocks were neglected, and closed without material change. Welsbach advanced from 43 to 44¼. Welsbach Commercial common sold at 21. Pennsylvania Heat stocks showed a little more life and strength, closing at gains of ¼ for both the common and preferred. The general market closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 80 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17⅛	17¾	17⅜	17½
Cambria	39½	40	39¼	39½
Choctaw	6½	6¾	6½	6⅞
Con. Trac. stock	..	23	..	22
Electric Storage	27⅜	28½	27½	28
Electric Storage pf.	29½	30½	29½	30½
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	..	48½	48	49
Hestonville pf.	58	59	58	59½
Hunt. & B. T.	23¾	24	23¼	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	49	50	49	50
Indianapolis	..	16	14¾	15
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21½	21	21¼
Lehigh Navigation	42	42½	42	42½
Lehigh Valley	29½	30	29⅜	30
Met. Traction	98½	99¼	97	98
Northern Central	..	65	..	65
Northern Pacific	14	14⅜	13¾	14
Northern Pacific pf.	21⅜	22⅜	21½	21⅞
Pennsylvania	52¼	52⅜	53¼	53⅜
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13¾	14	13½	13¾
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	21	21¼	20¾	21
Penn. Steel	27	30	..	..
Penn. Steel pf.	64	..	..	..
Phila. Traction	63½	64	63¾	63⅞
Reading	12 11-16	12¾	12 7-16	12½
Rochester Ry	14⅜	15	15⅜	..
Union Traction	10¾	10⅞	10⅜	10¼
United Cos. of N. J.	232¾	..	233¼	..
United Gas Imp.	67	67⅜	66	67
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2⅝	2½	2¾
Welsbach	44	44½	43	44
Welsbach of Canada	1½	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Welsbach Commercial	20	22	20	..
Welsbach Commercial pf.	58	60	..	60

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	78	80	78	80
N. O. Con. 5s	83½	84	83½	84
Newark Pass. 5s	102	..	102	..
People's Trac. 5s	93¾	94	93¾	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	67⅛	67¾	66⅞	67⅛

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Oct. 23, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14⅜	15	160	Am. Cotton Oil	15	15	15	15	+1
54½	56	117	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	56	56	54¼	54¼	..
6	6¼	1,132	Am. Spirits Mfg.	6	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
17	17¾	460	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17⅜	+1⅜
111⅜	112	44,307	Am. Sugar Refs.	110¼	112½	110¼	111⅞	+1⅞
98¼	99	319	Am. Sugar Refs pf.	98	98½	98	98½	+1
73	73¼	3,603	Am. Tobacco	73⅞	74	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
13¾	14	3,130	At., T. & S. F., all in pd.	14	14	13¾	13⅞	..
22⅜	22⅝	4,080	At., T. & S. F. pf.	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
14½	15	400	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅞
9	9¼	2,520	Bay State Gas	8	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
46¾	47	400	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	1,130	Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
73½	73⅞	17,150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅝	74⅛	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	68⅞	24,571	Chicago Gas	65⅜	69	65⅜	68½	+3⅝
72⅜	72½	20,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	73⅛	72⅜	72½	+ ⅛
124½	126	273	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	125	+ ½
100⅝	101	1,878	Chi. & Northwestern	100	101¼	100	100⅝	+ ¼
64⅝	64⅞	4,895	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	64½	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	27½	110	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
18⅝	19	489	Colorado Fuel & Iron	19	19	18⅝	19	..
15⅞	16½	305	Col., H. V. & Toledo	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
148	148½	238	Con. Gas Co.	148½	148½	148⅜	148½	+1½
123	123½	385	Delaware & Hudson	123	123¼	123	123¼	+ ¼
153	154	7	Del., Lack. & West.	155¼	155¼	155¼	155¼	..
43½	43⅝	550	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	43½	43½	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	511	Erie	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
33	34½	2	Erie 1st pf.	33	33	33	33	..
59¾	61	200	Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	60	60	60	+1
27¾	27⅞	1,500	General Electric	28¼	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
92½	93½	103	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	..
44½	45	246	Illinois Steel Co.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	..
8⅝	8½	700	Iowa Central	8½	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
30	31	100	Iowa Central pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ¾
2	4	100	Keokuk & D. M.	3	3	3	3	..
25½	26	1,000	Laclede Gas	25¼	26½	25¼	25⅞	+ ¾
67½	68¼	81	L. E. & Western pf.	65½	66	65½	66	..
147½	148½	1,035	Lake Shore	147½	149	147	148¼	+1
45⅝	45¾	22,082	Louis. & Nash.	45¼	46⅛	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
¾	1	610	L., N. A. & Chi.	¾	1	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
2	5	200	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2	2¼	2	2½	..
92	92¼	5,470	Manhattan Con.	91¼	92¾	91¼	92⅛	+1⅛
98	99¼	840	Metropolitan Traction	98½	99	98½	99	+2
1	..	500	Mex. National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
16	17½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
44	50	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾
57	58	300	Minnesota Iron	57½	59	57½	59	+2
25	25¼	1,421	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	2,390	Missouri Pacific	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
160	163	1	Morris & Essex	159	159	159	159	..
22¼	23	910	National Lead Co.	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
85	87	210	National Lead Co. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	..
103½	104	1,185	N. J. Central	103¼	104	103¼	104	+1¼
93	94	273	N. Y. Central	93½	93½	93½	93¼	+ ⅞
172	174	81	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	172	173½	172	173	..
28	29	600	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	+1
8½	9	225	N. Y., S. & West.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
23	23½	1,160	N. Y., S. & West. pf.	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	+1
10½	11	100	Nor. & W. all in. pd.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
16	16½	250	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
4¾	5	510	North American	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14	14¾	850	N. P., all in. pd.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
21⅝	22¼	5,880	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22½	+ ¾
14⅛	14¼	100	Ontario & Western	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	..
1	1⅜	100	Oregon Imp., t. r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
21	21½	1,190	Pacific Mail	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
2	2½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2	2	2	2	..
25⅜	25½	18,890	P. & R., all in. pd.	25¼	25⅜	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
13¼	14	100	P., C

no sales. Copper in London advanced ¾ to 48, spot, and 48¼ for futures. The Clearing House rate was 3@4 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	25	50	25	50
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3	3½	..	3½
West End	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	205	205½	205	206
Erie	59⅞	61	58¾	59¼
Mexican	75	75	75	75
New-England	93½	95	93	95
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	8	8½	8	8¾
Dominion Coal pf.	..	81	..	..
General Electric pf.	63	65	63	65
Illinois Steel	44	45	44½	45
Lamson Store Service	18¼	..	18	18½
Reece Button Hole	18¾	19	18¾	19
Westinghouse Electric	..	..	28½	25
Westingh. Elec. 1st pf.	49	49¼	49	50
Bay State Gas	4⅝	4¾	4	4½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	205	..	205	205¼
Boston & Lowell	203¼	204	203	204
Boston & Maine	158	..	159	..
Central Massachusetts	..	10	..	10
Central Mass. pf.	54	56	53	53
C. J. R. & S. Y.	95	96	94	95
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	99½	..	99	100
Conn. & Pass.	142	..	141	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	90	..	90
Flint & P. M. pf.	31	35	..	..
Maine Central	134	..	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	173	173½	..	..
Old Colony	175	..	173	174½
West End	..	67¾	..	68
West End pf	..	89¾	..	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	50	..	..	..
Atlantic	17½	18	17½	18
Boston & Montana	85	85½	85	85¼
Butte & Boston	2½	2¾	2	..
Calumet & Hecla	318	..	315	320
Franklin	..	10	..	10
Gold Coin	2½	2¾	2¾	3
Kearsarge	12¾	12½	12	12½
Merced	..	7	..	..
Osceola	26	27	26½	27
Pioneer	6	6¼	6	6¼
Quincy	113	114	113	115
Tamarack	84	88	85	88
Wolverine	7	7¼	..	7½
***BONDS.**				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ex. 6s.	111	..	111	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	106	..	106	..
Eastern 1st 6s.	119	..	119	..
Mexican Central cn. 4s.	65½	..	65½	..
Mexican Central 1st inc. 1s	15	16	15	16½
Mexican Central 2d inc.	7½	8	7	8
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s.	..	118	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	71	73	70	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	55	57	54	57
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec	1	2	..	..

*And accrued interest.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 23d day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Gold coin	$114,074,575
Gold bullion	45,888,012
Total	$159,962,888
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,708,889
Balance	*$121,253,999
Standard silver dollars	$370,298,036
Silver bullion	748,560
Total	$371,047,196
Net outstanding gold certificates	357,037,186
Balance	14,010,010
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,700,385
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	112,937,895
Total	$123,638,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	128,638,280
United States notes	93,183,119
Net outstanding currency certificates	37,530,000
Balance	55,653,119
Treasury notes of 1890	$37,678,593
National bank notes	12,268,074
Fractional silver coin	14,658,323
Fractional currency	45
Minor coin	1,232,306
Deposits in National banks	16,547,729
Bonds and interest paid	5,680,943
Balance	88,160,015
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,791,746
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,025,834
Distributing officers' balances	25,197,652
Post Office Department account	3,407,557
Miscellaneous items	1,679,306
Total	$42,101,597
Balance	46,064,417
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	236,981,546

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$344,708	$8,208,110	$44,069,053
Internal revenue	9,964,551	409,891	47,907,559
Miscellaneous	28,046	1,609,966	6,981,566
Total	$342,645	$19,782,828	$98,958,179

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$247,000	$7,196,000	$27,419,585
War	200,000	3,166,000	17,452,043
Navy	60,000	2,748,000	11,880,443
Indians	13,000	495,000	3,888,814
Pensions	1,000,000	7,639,000	14,921,790
Interest	28,000	5,119,000	15,190,003
Total	$948,000	$26,663,000	$131,032,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$105,354	$6,880,371	$32,074,500

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$75,050	$536,500
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	....	$460,688	2,175,392

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes. (Since 1879)	(Since 1890)	Total.
To date	$461,865,827	$346,164	$546,183,821	
This fiscal year	36,570,896	4,279,054	40,856,550	
This month	4,846,814	1,239,442	6,086,256	
This day	523,562	63,805	587,367	

Net gold bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $480,891; from customs, $344,708, and miscellaneous, $28,046. The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $414,114.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.14	.15
Belcher	.57	.59
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.05
Bodie Consolidated	.56	.58
Bulwer	.43	.42
Challar	2.25	2.30
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.90
Crown Point	.50	.50
Gould & Curry	.80	.85
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.40
Mexican	.48	.49
Mono	.18	.18
Ophir	1.30	1.30
Potosi	.62	.71
Savage	.60	.60
Sierra Nevada	.70	.70
Union Consolidated	.66	.69
Utah	.15	.16
Yellow Jacket	.55	.56

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway, F. P. Dicott, Chairman, states that the bonds are coming in rapidly to the Central Trust Company, the deposits already exceeding $2,000,000, distributed This large deposit so early appears to indicate This large deposit so early appears to the committee to indicate substantial approval of the plan by the real owners of the securities, especially as the stringency in the money market, which has prevailed up to this time, made it difficult for brokers to make changes in their loans.

Gold for Western Banks.

Laidlaw & Co. of this city, the Eastern agents for the Bank of California and other institutions in the West, yesterday withdrew $1,300,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury and placed it in the vaults of the Bank of New-York, at the corner of Wall and William Streets. This is the largest withdrawal of gold since the recent large imports began. At the Bank of New-York and at the office of Laidlaw & Co. nothing would be said in relation to the transaction, but among those familiar with the feeling and fears of California bankers it was said the gold would be held here in reserve, so that in the event of a loss of the present gold reserve in San Francisco it could be shipped there at once.

Perplexity Over Factory Inspectors.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—As few of those who have passed the examination for Factory Inspectors under the Reinhardt law live in or near New-York City, and consequently do not know that city or Brooklyn thoroughly, none may be named from the list, and a new examination, limited to candidates from the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, may be held.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY G. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Preferred and Common Stock:

Under an agreement between Frederic P. Olcott, Henry W. Poor, and Henry C. Rouse, Bondholders' Committee, and a syndicate which is to furnish cash necessary for the purposes of the Committee, holders of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company have the right to subscribe for new Common Stock of a proposed new corporation, upon the following terms: Preferred stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to their holdings of old Preferred Stock, at $7.50 a share, payable in cash, and to receive in addition new Preferred Stock for such cash payment. Common stockholders may subscribe for new Common Stock to an amount equal to one-third of their holdings of old Common Stock upon payment of $7.50 in cash on each share of the new Common Stock, receiving with each subscription in addition new Preferred Stock equal to the amount of cash paid.

Stockholders electing to avail of the privilege of subscription may deposit with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York their certificates, duly indorsed, on or before November 30th, 1896, in exchange for receipts, under an agreement between the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the syndicate, dated October 10th, 1896, to which reference is hereby made.

Due notice will be given by advertisement and otherwise of the time when cash payments will be required.

New-York, October 10th, 1896.

Central Trust Company of New-York.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds

WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION WILL PLEASE SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

POMROY BROS.,
39 BROAD STREET.
WM. D. BARBOUR & CO.,
15 WALL STREET.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46,	1358,	1584,	1792,	2103,	2359, 2797,
58,	1387,	1585,	1839,	2120,	2449, 2880,
91,	1389,	1589,	1846,	2123,	2457, 2899,
103,	1392,	1618,	1862,	2124,	2468, 2886,
121,	1417,	1625,	1866,	2128,	2469, 2923,
229,	1459,	1666,	1879,	2132,	2534, 3056,
321,	1482,	1667,	1930,	2155,	2553, 3137,
322,	1520,	1672,	1937,	2170,	2632, 3148,
422,	1529,	1700,	1945,	2186,	2671, 3217,
1325,	1531,	1719,	1947,	2189,	2723, 3252,
1338,	1535,	1767,	1965,	2231,	2753, 3266,
1346,	1563,	1777,	2043,	2345,	

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1878, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

120 BROADWAY,
New-York, October 22d, 1896.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage on the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Division of this Company, the following forty bonds have this day been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 6, 214, 227, 228, 312, 432, 611, 705, 802, 872, 878, 890, 925, 944, 966, 977, 1029, 1052, 1159, 1205, 1248, 1251, 1301, 1318, 1319, 1367, 1503, 1522, 1529, 1530, 1577, 1615, 1631, 1815, 1912, 1930, 2020, 2166, 2206, 2380.

The interest on the same will cease December 1st, 1896, and the principal of bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.

A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1896.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable November 2d, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 5th, proximo.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Oct. 10, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Nov. 2, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 3, 1896. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery,
New-York, October 23d, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after November 2d next.

The transfer books will remain closed to November 3d.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons No. 16, Nov. 1, 1896, of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be paid on and after that date at the office of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New-York, October 23, 1896.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
402 Hudson St.
New-York, October 23, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on or after November 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1896, and will open Nov. 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL,
Oct. 17th, 1896. Sec'y Southern R'y Co.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF JOHN C. SIMONS, Esq., RECEIVER OF THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

$360,000 The Middle Tennessee & Alabama R'way Co., 2d Mtge. Bonds.
$650 The Middle Tennessee & Alabama R'way Co., 2d Mtge. Bond scrip.
1,803.25 shs. The Middle Tennessee & Alabama Ry. Co.

By order of Trustees.
96 shs. United States Trust Co.

For account of whom it may concern.
$5,500 Bodine Glass Manufacturing Co., 1st mtge. 6 per cent Gold Bds.
200 shs. New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypothecated.)
100 shs. Diamond Match Co., (Hypothecated.)
527 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (Hypothecated.)
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds., 1944, (Hypothecated.)
20 shs. Joseph Schneible Co., Elizabeth, N. J., (Hypd.)
$500 Note Edward A. Greeley, dated August 13, 1895, payable 8 mo. after date, (Hypd.)
330 shs. Diamond Match Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the third day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such terms as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.

§ 2. Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section One, Article Fifteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New-York, in Senate, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate,

CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 29, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Seven, Section Seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [L. S.] Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT.

Shall the proposed amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution relating to the forest preserve become a law?

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction on the premises, October 28, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, two buildings on the northeasterly corner of West 11th Street and the Hudson River. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the pier and appurtenances at the foot of West 12th Street, North River, under Contract No. 552, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon October 30, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for the removal of the piers foot of Jane and Horatio Streets, North River, under Contract No. 551, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon November 24, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$16,046,590.70
OF
3½% Gold Bonds
OF THE
City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,025,141.37 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

102,849.33 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

158,600.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

85,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

800,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

300,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

250,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

175,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

100,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1921. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

7,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1896. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

1,200,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

2,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. **EXEMPT FROM TAXATION** by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 22, 1896.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.31
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23
Cotton, middling	.08
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10¾
Minnesota patent flour	$4.40
Lard, prime	4.62½
Molasses, O. K., prime	.20
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04¾
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	8.50
Sugar, granulated	.04⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	2.85
Copper, lake ingot	10.72½

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 68⅞@70¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@67¼c; No. 2 red, 72@75c; No. 2 corn, 23@23½c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@18¼c; No. 2 rye, 34½@35c; No. 2 barley, 36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 71@72c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $7@$7.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.20@$4.22½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $4.95; granulated, $4.32; standard A, $4.09; linseed oil, raw, 31c; boiled, 33c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	7.56	7.64	7.56	7.67@7.69
November	7.63	7.73	7.60	7.71@7.73
December	7.80	7.92	7.79	7.91@7.92
January	7.91	8.03	7.90	8.02@8.03
February	7.98	8.09	7.98	8.08@8.09
March	8.02	8.14	8.07	8.13@8.14
April	8.09	8.17	8.09	8.17@8.19
May	8.10	8.23	8.09	8.22@8.23
June	8.14	8.22	8.14	8.25@8.27
July	8.26	8.29	8.26	8.28@8.30

Market closed very steady at 15@17 points advance. Transferable notices, 770. Total sales, 134,300 bales.

Spot cotton dull; 1-16c advance; middling uplands, 8c; middling Gulf, 8¼c. Sales, 3,076 bales, including 76 bales spinning and 3,000 bales contract.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 21,000 bales; American, 17,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 15-32d; futures steady and unchanged; closed steady, 3@5 points net advance; January-February, 4 12b; February-March, 4 12b; March-April, 4 12b; April-May, 4 13b; May-June, 4 13½b; June-July, 4 14½s; July-August, 4 15b; October, 4 23v; October-November, 4 17b; November-December, 4 13½b; December-January, 4 12½b.

Manchester—Yarns not much doing; cloths, more doing.

The Liverpool weekly report is as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Sales all kinds	56,000	66,000	64,000
Forwarded	67,000	65,000	68,000
Stock all

GOLF FOR PROFESSIONALS

AMATEURS ALSO PLAY OVER WESTCHESTER LINKS.

Horace Rawlins Does the Eighteen Holes in Eighty-one Strokes, Affording a Comparison Between the Classes—Sands Put His Record at Eighty-six for Amateurs on the Same Course—Shippen, the Colored Lad, Divides a Prize.

Amateurs and professionals divided the golf honors on the links of the Westchester Country Club yesterday, and even the light rainfall in the afternoon failed to lessen the enthusiasm for the sport among the members.

A large crowd was present in the morning, the amateurs making little practice rounds over the links and the professionals preparing for their game. Incidentally the minds of all the professional players turned toward the prizes—$100 for first, $50 for second, and $25 for third. The contestants numbered an even dozen, among them being John Shippen, the colored lad from the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. He is about eighteen years old, and his presence and playing were viewed with considerable interest.

Horace Rawlins, the young man from the Isle of Wight, who held the open championship of America a year ago, was among the players, and he proved superior to all, doing the eighteen holes in 81 strokes. Thus, a fair comparison between amateur and professional golf can be made, for Sands's amateur record Thursday was 86 strokes. Rawlins has been retained by the Ocean County Hunt Club, near Lakewood, N. J., to take care of the golf links this coming Winter.

Willie Davis of Newport came second, with 83 strokes, and the third prize was divided between the colored boy, Shippen, and H. W. Way of Meadowbrook. Each did 84.

Twenty-five amateurs entered the driving contest, which was started at noon. Each contestant was allowed three drives, and the ball going the furthest counted as his score. The driving was done in the face of a brisk wind, so no phenomenally long drives were recorded. The contest took place on the polo field, the lines within which the balls had to fall being marked by white flags. A drive of 186 yards won. This was made by H. M. Harriman of the Knollwood Club. C. S. Cox of the Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn., took second place, his drive being 183 yards 2 feet and 2 inches. Charles Bohlen of the Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C., got a pewter cup as third prize, his drive being 175 yards.

This was an interesting competition, the balls making long and graceful curves through the air. A large number of spectators watched the individual tests of skill. Among those who competed were Daniel Bacon, A. Morten, B. S. de Garmendia, F. A. Walthew, W. Rutherfurd, G. F. Tiffany, W. H. Sands, C. B. Mitchell, E. E. Lapocque, Cambridge Ashmore, W. S. Edey, G. S. Armstrong, Malcolm Graham, Jr., C. F. Havemeyer, H. M. Billings, Grenville Kane, Lindsey Tappin, C. L. Tappin, G. E. Perkins, E. C. La Montague, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury.

The consolation tournament in the afternoon awakened a lively interest, but the rain caused several of the players, among whom was Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., to withdraw. Twenty-two, however, finished, and the handicap men won all the prizes, three being offered. The silver cup to first was taken by George F. Tiffany of the Westchester Golf Club. His net score was 84; Malcolm Graham, Jr., of Ardsley Casino, was second with 86, and O. Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo, third with 87.

The names of the players and scores in the professional and consolation tournaments are:

CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT—EIGHTEEN HOLES.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
G. F. Tiffany, Westchester G. C.	93	9	84
Malcolm Graham, Jr. Ardsley....	94	8	86
O. Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo.....	97	10	87
Cambridge Armstrong, Ardsley....	97	10	87
W. S. Edey Westchester C. C....	109	18	91
H. M. Billings, Ardsley.....	98	6	92
G. E. Perkins, Baltusrol.....	98	6	92
L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock....	97	5	92
A. Waterbury, Westchester C. C.	103	10	93
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook.....	99	5	94
C. P. Lawrence, Rockaway.....	102	6	96
James A. Park, St. Andrew's.....	96	0	96
E. C. La Montagne, Westchester C. C.....	113	18	95
A. Morten, Ardsley.....	105	8	97
C. B. Mitchell, Westchester C. C.	107	10	97
F. A. Walthew, Knollwood.....	104	6	98
B. S. De Garmendia, St. Andrew's.	99	0	99
L. Tappin, Westbrook.....	100	0	100
W. Rutherfurd, Meadowbrook....	101	0	101
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo.....	106	5	101
Daniel Baker, Westchester C. C..	111	10	101
James Converse, Lakewood.....	105	0	105

PROFESSIONAL—EIGHTEEN HOLES.

	Out.	In.	Tot'l.
Horace Rawlins, Ocean County...	39	42	81
W. F. Davis, Newport.....	42	41	83
H. W. Way, Meadowbrook.....	43	41	84
John Shippen, Shinnecock.....	42	42	84
George Pearson, Rockaway.....	43	42	85
A. Ricketts, Albany Country....	41	45	86
Daniel Leitch, Oyster Bay.....	44	43	87
Will Tucker, St. Andrew's.....	42	45	87
T. Warrender, Knollwood.....	41	46	87
John Patrick, Tuxedo.....	47	43	90
W. Kirk, Bar Harbor.....	46	43	89
Willie Campbell, Myopia.....	48	46	94

The events to-day will finish with a thirty-six-hole handicap for amateurs. Seventy-eight entries were in the hands of the Green Committee last night, and the match promises to be one of the largest of the season.

YALE AND THE INDIANS.

Football Contest To-day in This City —Other Games.

Yale's football team will play against the Carlisle School team this afternoon on Manhattan Field, and a good game is expected. The Indians have been putting up a good contest, and while it is not expected that they will defeat Yale, it is thought they will keep the score down, and possibly make a count themselves.

The Carlisle team played against Princeton two weeks ago and made a touch-down and a goal in the first half. Then the Tigers began to hustle, but could only score 22 points before the call of time.

The first team at the Indian School was organized in 1889, but it was not until last year that they had a trained eleven. Vance McCormick, the ex-Yale Captain, coached the team last year, and the Indians developed so that they were considered strong enough to meet the big college teams. This year McCormick has been aided by O. Hickok, the famous Yale guard, and the team is playing better ball than it ever did.

Every man of the Indian eleven is an athlete in the field or gymnasium. De Lone Wolf, the centre, is a young Kiowa. He stands 5 feet 9¼ inches and weighs 175 pounds. He is a son of the famous Kiowa Chief, Lone Wolf. The Captain of the team is Bemis Pierce, a Seneca, who is 6 feet 1½ inches in height, and tips the beam at 209 pounds. Pierce plays right guard.

An Oneida, Martin Wheelock, is left guard. He is the same height as Capt. Pierce, but is somewhat lighter, weighing 193½ pounds. Hawley Pierce is 6 feet 2½ inches tall, and weighs 199 pounds. He is a Seneca lad, and plays left tackle. The position of right tackle is filled by Daniel Morrison, a Chippewa, who is three-quarters of an inch less than six feet in height, and weighs 168 pounds.

Right end is filled by "Artie" Muller of the Stockbridge nation. He stands 5 feet 9 inches and weighs 158 pounds. Jacob Jameson, the baseball pitcher and all-around boy in field sports, is of the Seneca tribe, and is a good left end. He weighs 170 pounds, and is the same height as Muller. Right half back is filled by Isaac Seneca, who also comes from the Seneca people. He is 5 feet 9 inches and weighs 171 pounds.

One of the best men on the team, as well as one of the fastest players in the country, is Frank Cayon, an Omaha Indian. He is 5 feet 6½ inches in height and weighs 147 pounds. His position is left half back. Jonas Metoxen, the full back, is 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and weighs 187 pounds. He is an Oneida, and in football excels in line bucking. Frank Hudson, the quarter back, is a Pueblo. He is 5 feet 3½ inches and weighs 138 pounds.

At Yale the players have been practicing hard lately in anticipation of the game, and no little uneasiness is felt as to the outcome.

The other college games scheduled for to-day are: Harvard and Cornell, at Ithaca; University of Pennsylvania and Lafayette, at Philadelphia; Princeton and Pennsylvania State College, at Princeton; West Point and Union, at West Point; Williams and Bowdoin, at Williamstown; Dartmouth and Boston University, at Hanover, N. H.; Brown and Lehigh, at Providence; Amherst and Worcester Technology, at Amherst, and Tufts and Trinity, at Hartford.

In this vicinity the New-York University team will play against Stevens Institute at Ohio Field. Manhattan College will play the Entre Nous team at Jasper Field. At Eastern Park, the Brooklyn High School and Pratt Institute teams will play in the morning and the Irving Club and Hackettstown teams in the afternoon. The New-Jersey and Pacific teams will play at Bergen Point, and the Elizabeth Athletic Club and Staten Island Cricket Club will play at Elizabeth.

READY FOR THE TEAM RACE.

Six Clubs to be in the Contest on the Merrick Road.

A revival of club team racing will take place near Lynbrook, on the Merrick Road, this afternoon, when the Associated Cycle Clubs of Long Island will give their annual ten-mile team race. The race is scheduled to start at 3:30. One other team has entered the list since the original five entries were printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, now making six teams.

Each team will start from scratch. The Bushwicks have made one change in their team, Berger being substituted for Engeldrum, who is not a resident of Long Island. The corrected list of entries and substitutes stands as follows:

Kings County Wheelmen—C. T. Earle, A. G. Relyea, C. M. Hendrickson, and E. A. Laws; substitutes—E. G. George, W. H. Ross, C. S. Henshaw, and L. W. Beasley, Jr.

Bushwick Wheelmen—L. Hunken, F. Kirsh, C. Berger, and O. Gette; substitutes—A. Nichols, C. Gurnett, A. Kluge, and F. Schepp.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—W. H. Owen, W. K. Sibley, H. Deninger, and F. W. Eglehoff; substitutes—Charles Bischoff, Jr.; W. F. Losee, and R. R. Gray.

Liberty Wheelmen—B. T. Allen, L. G. Hoppe, Julius Bindrim, and Joseph Cacavaja; substitutes—John Hughes, E. A. Meyer, and A. Sandas.

Patchogue Wheelmen—K. and Nat Roe, C. W. Ruland, Jr., and J. Robert Bailey; substitutes—Edward Johanknecht, Arthur H. Terry, Jerome W. Ackerly, and F. A. Potter.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Richard Van Sicien, George Schofield, William Bethel, W. Nelson Walk; substitutes—L. A. Disbrow, C. L. Ashmead, C. J. Stewart, and F. L. Davron.

The winning team will be the one scoring the largest number of points. The team that has the winner will score as many points as there are men in the race; the second man over the line will score one point less, and so on. Will R. Pitman, the veteran cyclist, will serve as referee.

Lynbrook can be reached by train from the Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn, at 1:54 and 2:55 o'clock, and from Long Island City at 2 and 3 o'clock.

Harlem Wheelmen's "Smoker."

The Harlem Wheelmen will have their first "smoker" of the season at the clubhouse, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, this evening. In addition to Rielly & Wood's Vaudeville Company, "Bob" Fitzsimmons will appear in his bag-punching exhibition, and Maurice Barrymore, Henry E. Dixey, and "Fred" Solomon may participate in the fun-making. The "smoker" will end with a supper, at which covers will be laid for 500 members and their friends.

After Cross-Country Record.

Another effort is being made to break the bicycle record between San Francisco and this city. H. G. Fritz left the Golden Gate Sept. 24, and expects to be in New-York in less than fourty-four days from that date. So far he is keeping up to his time schedule. Fritz has had considerable experience in long-distance riding. Searle, who is to pace him part of the way, holds the record from Chicago to New-York of 5 days, 22 hours, 15 minutes.

The Orange Horse Show.

A very liberal programme of prizes is offered by the Orange Riding and Driving Club for its second annual show, which is to be held in the roomy clubhouse, in Halsted Street, in East Orange, on the evenings of Nov. 4, 5, 6, and 7, the week preceding the National Horse Show in this city. The great success of the show of a year ago means a certain success this year, as the then excellent management is to be continued this year. The show will have open classes for roadsters, harness horses, in all ways of hitching, ponies, saddle horses and jumpers, and a variety of classes for horses owned in the Oranges and Essex County exclusively. A feature will be competitions in driving various hitches, including four-in-hands, tandems, and sporting tandems and pairs, separate classes being provided for amateurs and professionals in several of these classes. Entries will close next Tuesday, with William S. Silver, Secretary, East Orange, N. J.

To Race at Westchester To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year olds. Eclipse course. X Ray, Furseproud, N. C. Creed, El Delicado, Lawyer Pe, Kinnikinnic, Cobias, Stray Step, and Fratello, 108 pounds each; Endeavor, One Chance, Minnie Alphonse, Riddle, Trade Last, L. B., Simonian, Confession, Sonnit, Atlantis, and Hint, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile. Eclipse and Rubicon, 112 pounds each; Ameer, 110; Aurelian, 104; Howard Mann, 99; Patrol, 98; Brisk, Sir Dixon, Jr., and Campania, 95 each; Kingstone, 94; Tanis and Crimea, 80 each, and Emotional, 75.

THIRD RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Six and a half furlongs. Gotham, 144 pounds; Brandywine, 126; Hawarden, 119; Typhoon II., 118; Lady Diamond, 112; George Rose, 109; Storm King, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters. Sir Walter, 114 pounds; Dutch Skater, 112; Havoc, 103; Ramiro, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong. Harry Reed, 122 pounds; Glenmoyne, 113; Howard Mann, 105; The Swain, 97; Eloroy, 90; Bellport, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Sir Dixon, Jr., Agitator, Cromwell, Gotham, and Illusion, 112 pounds each; Palmerstone and Premier, 107 each; Cassette, 104.

A PRISON ACCOUNT PAID.

Money Long Overdue Obtained from the Federal Government.

When Sheriff Tamsen took office he found that the United States had not paid for the support of its prisoners confined in the county jail in 1893 and 1894.

Sheriff Tamsen also found that communications had passed between former Sheriffs and the United States District Attorney relating to a reduction in the price—75 cents per capita—for the support of United States prisoners. With Controller Fitch and Corporation Counsel Scott he effected a settlement by eliminating the charge of 37½ cents known as the "turnkey fee."

After that, in several successive payments during May, June, July, and October, the United States Government settled the account for 1893-4-5 and for the part of this year ending Sept. 30. The amount was $18,387.75.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits a month in November and December, 1896, and January and February, 1897, from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of 3.2-inch shrapnel, now in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

—Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago to Danville and Lexington, Ky., on business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army, and, upon completion of this duty, will return to his proper station.

—The following transfers in the Twenty-second Infantry are made: Second Lieut. David S. Stanley, from Company C to Company K; Second Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, from Company K to Company C.

Navy.

—Assistant Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson has been detached from the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, and ordered to Portland, Oregon, to superintend the construction of torpedo boats.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Allderdice has been ordered to inspect the machinery of Torpedo Boat No. 17, being built at Philadelphia.

—Ensigns H. C. Kneuzli and E. T. Witherspoon have been ordered to steel inspection duty at South Bethlehem, Penn.

—Chief Engineer R. W. Galt has been ordered to Portland, Oregon, to inspect the machinery of boats.

—F. M. Phillips has been appointed pay clerk for the receiving ship Franklin.

—Ensign J. T. Carter has been ordered to the Constellation.

HOTEL THIEF SURRENDERS.

Hinde Robbed a Denver Hotel in Which He Was Clerk.

A well-dressed young man, who looked as if he had been on a protracted spree, walked into the Detective Bureau Thursday night and told the Detective Sergeant on duty that he wanted to surrender himself. He was asked what he had done.

"I stole $1,000 from the safe in the Oxford Hotel at Denver, Col., about two weeks ago," he said.

When asked his name the young man said that he was John D. Hinde, twenty-nine years old. The police had not received any word from the Denver authorities to arrest Hinde. The Chief of Police at Denver was wired to, and an answer came back asking the police to detain him until requisition papers arrived. Hinde was taken to court yesterday morning and remanded. The prisoner has no money. He arrived here Thursday. From Denver he went to Chicago, where he says he lived in great style and soon exhausted his money.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 23.—John D. Hinde was, until Oct. 10, night clerk of the Oxford, one of the leading hotels of this city. On the date named he left the city without notice, and, it is charged, took about $1,000 from the hotel safe. The money had been deposited with him by guests of the house. Hinde was the son of an old friend of the proprietor of the hotel, and was accorded the utmost confidence.

A BRIGHT STOWAWAY.

Paul Brecout Comes from France to Find an Uncle.

There is a fourteen-year-old boy on Ellis Island, who, for a stowaway, is receiving unusual consideration. That is due, perhaps, to the fact that he is a bright boy. He is a Belgian, and his name is Paul Brecout. He was bareheaded and barefooted when he arrived on the steamship Obdam, and his only garments, breeches and shirt-waist, were grimy and torn.

A sailor who went into the hold for a piece of baggage after the steamship left Boulogne-sur-Mer, ran across the lad's foot, and on yanking it out, found Paul on the other end of it. He was more surprised than Paul was. Paul was glad to get out of his close hiding place, and to get something to eat. He told the Captain, as he subsequently told Dr. Senner, at Ellis Island, that he walked from Brussels to Boulogne, and that he was coming to this country to seek his uncle, who owns the Hotel Montrose, which he said was near Philadelphia. Ellis Island officials communicated with the French Society in Philadelphia, with a view to having the uncle informed, and in the meantime the attachés and officials at the Immigration Bureau have provided the boy with a complete outfit of raiment.

If some one will pay the fine of $10, which is the price of a stowaway's passage, Paul will have a chance some day to become a voter in this country.

Those Registration Cards.

Police Commissioner Andrews called the attention of his colleagues, at the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, to the fact that there was some doubt as to the scope of the registration cards given to qualified voters upon registering. There was apprehension, he said, that these cards might be misused and he had been informed that some political schemers had already begun trafficking in the cards, and there was danger that they would be used illegally.

A resolution was adopted asking the Corporation Counsel to construe, for the benefit of the Commissioners, the law in relation to the registration cards and to advise the board as to the proper scope to be given such cards by election officers.

Used Coat Lining for Suicide.

William H. McLaughlin, thirty years old, of 30 Cedar Street, Newark, was arrested in Jersey City Thursday on suspicion of having stolen a horse that he was trying to sell for $25. At midnight he was found hanging to his cell door. He had torn the lining of his coat into strips and twisted them into a cord. He was caught in time. He said he would rather die than have his disgrace become known to his wife and daughter. He was arraigned before Police Justice Potts, when it was shown that he had brought from Newark a large dapple-gray horse that he traded for the one he was trying to sell. As he could not show where he got the horse, he was held for trial.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...6:19 | Sun sets...5:07 | Moon rises...6:29

HIGH WATER OCT. 24.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:38 A. M.	8:58 A .M.	10:47 A. M.
9:03 P. M.	9:16 P. M.	11:05 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Oct. 21
Etruria	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Kansas City	Savannah	Oct. 21
Manitou	Swansea	Oct. 7
Normannia	Hamburg	Oct. 16
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 9
Ontario	London	Oct. 10

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.

Edam	Amsterdam	Oct. 13
El Paso	New-Orleans	Oct. 20
La Bretagne	Havre	Oct. 17

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Berlin	Southampton	Oct. 17
City of Washington	Havana	Oct. 22
Etona	St. Lucia	Oct. 18
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct. 15
Georgic	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Lorenzo	Hull	Oct. 11
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 14
Picqua	Gibraltar	Oct. 11
Saale	Bremen	Oct. 17
Werra	Genoa	Oct. 15

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Caracas	La Guayra	Oct. 21
Egyptian Prince	St. Lucia	Oct. 19
El Norte	New-Orleans	Oct. 22
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Oct. 24
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Oct. 21
Manitoba	London	Oct. 15
Southwark	Antwerp	Oct. 17

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Havel	Bremen	Oct. 20
Michigan	London	Oct. 16
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 15
Seguranca	Havana	Oct. 24
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Wilehad	Bremen	Oct. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Cherokee	Oct. 24	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 24	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
C. of B'm'gh'm	Oct. 24	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Leona	Oct. 24	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Oct. 24	Wind'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 24	Havana	118 Wall St.
Ardanrose	Oct. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
El Rio	Oct. 24	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Francisco	Oct. 24	Hull	22 State St.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alvena	Oct. 27	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Oct. 27	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
El Dorado	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Algonquin	Oct. 27	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Kansas City	Oct. 27	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Yumuri	Oct. 27	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Yucatan	Oct. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Curacao	Oct. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Excelsior	Oct. 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 29	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mexico	Oct. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Rio Grande	Oct. 30	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Oct. 31	Antwerp	22 State St.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 31	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Oct. 31	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Oct. 31	Newcastle	22 State St.
Ontario	Oct. 31	London	22 State St.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.

SHE CARRIED A DEAD CHILD.

Woman Held in Brooklyn for Homicide—She Had Been Drinking.

Mrs. Bessie Condon of 417 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, was found at Myrtle and Graham Avenues at 4 o'clock yesterday morning with a dead infant in her arms. She told Policeman Gillen that she was looking for a doctor. She was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, and the surgeon said the child had been dead fifteen minutes. Mrs. Condon, at the Fourth Precinct Police Station, said she gave the child a few drops of soothing syrup half an hour before, and she was held. She had been drinking, and it was thought she gave the child an overdose of the syrup.

The police also arrested the woman's husband, who was found at 572 Myrtle Avenue. He said they were married fourteen months ago, and were separated several times because of his wife's intemperate habits. He did not know of his child's death.

Justice Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, yesterday, held the woman on a charge of homicide.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrolton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New-Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p. $1 up
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd).The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)..The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1 up
do (s.e.cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Hanover, a.p.
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a. p., $4
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p. $4
Philadelphia ...The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel, ep. $1, ap. $3
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House, ap., $2.50
do .....The Livingstone, a. p., $2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Nov. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 24, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Nov. 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 1, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale.....Saturday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
†Fulda, Nov. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
*Normannia, Dec. 5, 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Oc. 29, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Nov. 12, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h.. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK....Oct. 28 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 11
BERLIN.....Oct. 31 | NEW-YORK.....Nov. 18
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 4 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Oc. 28, noon | Noordland, Nov. 11, noon
Southwark, Nov. 4, 9 AM | Friesland, Nov. 18, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Oct. 31, 11 AM | Lucania, Nov. 21, 5:30 AM
Campania, Nov. 7, 6½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 28, 11 AM
Umbria, Nov. 14, 1 PM | Campania, Dec. 5, 5½ AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Oct. 24, 1 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé...Sat., Oct. 31, 6 A. M.
Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 2, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 9, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 16, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC.....Nov. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Nov. 12
GAELIC.....Nov. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., daily except Sunday, from Pier 26 North River, at 3 P. M., except Saturday, 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMACRK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Pal

The New-York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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HUGO'S EARLY LETTERS

Addressed to His Father, His Wife, Sainte-Beuve, and Others.

These letters of Victor Hugo which have just appeared in an English translation, relate almost entirely to years before Hugo was thirty. The few that belong to later dates find him only about forty. He is seen as a newly married man and as an author winning his first way to renown.

A few facts in his biography should be here given in order that the reader may understand the extracts printed below. Hugo had been educated by an old priest and by his mother, from whom his father, Gen. Hugo, had been separated after the fall of Napoleon. His early verse had won for him a pension from the King, and from his father he had for a time an allowance. Receiving a Legion of Honor decoration, he was asked to the coronation of Charles X. and made the journey to Reims in spite of heavy expenses, the meeting of which involved borrowing money from his father-in-law, who in turn also borrowed it. With the writing of his "Cromwell," "Othello," "Notre Dame," and "Hernani," the battle between the classical writers and the Romanticists was raging hot and furious.

The great editor who was to impress his genius upon more than one generation, Buloz, and the great literary critic whose insight and power are still admired, Sainte-Beuve, we here find Hugo introducing to each other. Between Hugo and Sainte-Beuve was a close intimacy, extending to Hugo's family circle, where it became seriously marred as we see by Hugo's jealousy of his friend, and a painful correspondence ensued. The nobler side of Hugo is shown, if not in that correspondence, then in his appeal for state aid to a starving literary woman, the money to be taken from the pension fund which he had himself relinquished.

Hugo's political affiliations in those times show him to have been scarcely the ardent republican which he later became. His devotion to the Bourbon King is declared in the most emphatic terms; his faith in the return of the Bonapartes and his fidelity to Joseph, whom, long after Waterloo and even after Napoleon's death, he still addressed as "Sire," are set forth with equal clearness; and then we have his prophecy of an eventual republic, strong and durable.

The letters are admirable in their human side and as literature possess the charm of things done from the heart at white heat.

***

To Gen. Hugo, his father, 1822—With the completion of my business at the Ministry comes the day which is to make me a happy man; my impatience is great, and you will understand this. When I have received all from you, how shall I be able to pay my debt? Dear papa, if you only knew what an angel you will have for a daughter! I have no prejudice against your present wife, as I have not the honor of knowing her. I feel for her the respect which I owe to the lady who bears your honored name; it was, therefore, without any reluctance that I begged you to express my sentiments to her; I could not have selected a better person to do this, could I, my dear, good father? Do try, dear papa, to send us the arrears of our allowance as soon as possible: you understand how much I am in need of money just now.

***

To the Abbé de Lamennais, 1822—I must write to you, my illustrious friend; I am about to be happy. Something would be wanting to my happiness if you were not the first to hear of it. I am going to be married. I wish more than ever that you were in Paris to make the acquaintance of the angel who is about to convert all my dreams of virtue and bliss into reality. I have not ventured to speak to you before now of what absorbs my existence. My whole future was still unsettled, and I could not divulge a secret which did not belong exclusively to myself. Besides, I was afraid of shocking your lofty austerity by the avowal of an uncontrollable passion, although a pure and innocent one. But now that everything conspires to bestow on me a happiness after my own heart, I do not doubt that all your tender feelings will be interested in an attachment as old as myself, born in early childhood and fostered by the first affliction of youth.

***

To Adèle Hugo, his wife, 1825—What I am about to write to you, my Adèle, is for yourself alone. I have just read your two letters; they have made me very unhappy. I do not care for Reims any longer, I am on thorns. What, you are left alone, alone in your isolation! They are inattentive and cold to my beloved Adèle, and this in my father's house! I am not angry, darling; I am grieved, deeply grieved. Knowing as I do your sweet temper and my father's unbounded kindness, I am astounded at what is going on. You have the right not only to kindness and attention, but to paternal tenderness and solicitude, to more perhaps than you receive from me. My poor, dear father! If he could but look into my heart at this moment he would see what intense pain is mingling with my infinite devotion to him and my deep love for you.

To the same, 1825—When I come back your father gave me a note for a thousand francs, which he borrowed from one of his friends. So now I am in funds again.

I dined with Mlle. Julie yesterday, as it was her birthday. We drank your health. My own Adèle! how I love you! I have still a thousand things to see to. I must pack. Farewell. Kiss my Didine on her sunburnt cheeks, kiss her a thousand times. My love to our dear parents at Blois. I kissed your letter a thousand times. How precious it is to me! What a beautiful letter! How full it is of regret and tenderness! I shall get another to-day, I hope, and I am now going home to find it. Farewell, farewell, I am still sad.

***

To Gen. Hugo, 1825—A few days ago my old and worthy master, M. de la Rivière, called on me. The worthy man explained to me that his position, his age, and that of his wife, made it every day more incumbent on him to remind me of a debt which he had not mentioned before, thinking that neither your means nor ours would allow us to discharge it; but that necessity getting the better of his excessive scrupulousness, he was at last forced to take this step. The debt amounts to 486f. 80c., and particulars of it are given in the inclosed memorandum. I remember perfectly well our finding this account at my mother's death among her papers, but I thought Abel had undertaken to send it to you, and I have since completely forgotten the debt, which I thought had been paid with a few other trifling debts left by my mother, the greater part of which were defrayed at the time by the sale of her plate and dresses; besides, I knew you had satisfied the other creditors, and I thought M. de la Rivière was among their number.

As the matter was pressing, I consulted my wife, and with her consent I hastened to send M. de la Rivière a sum of 200f. which I had at my disposal, and with which I intended to buy myself a watch; this sum, dear papa, will be so much toward the total of the debt—giving up this watch is a very small privation to me, and I can do it without inconvenience.

***

To Sainte-Beuve, 1831—What I have to write to you, dear friend, gives me the greatest pain, but yet I must write it. What has become of our trust, our mutual confidences, our freedom of coming and going, our endless and unreserved talks? They have all disappeared. Everything is a torture to me now. Even the obligation, imposed on me by a person whom I cannot mention here, of being always present when you are there, reminds me constantly and very painfully that we are not the friends of old days.

Let us give up seeing each other, then, for some time to come, so as not to cease loving each other. Has your wound healed? I am sure I do not know. All I do know is that mine has not. Every time I see you it bleeds afresh.

To the same, later, 1831—I have just received your letter, dear friend; it breaks my heart. You are quite right, your conduct has been perfectly loyal, you have not injured any one either consciously or unconsciously. * * * It is all my unhappy imagination, my friend! I love you now more than ever. I hate myself—it is no exaggeration to say I hate myself for being so foolish and morbid. Should the day come when my life would be of service to you, you should have it, and the sacrifice would be a slight one, for, I say this to you only, I am no longer happy. I have acquired the conviction that it was possible for the object of all my love to cease to love me. It is no use my repeating to myself all that you say, and that the mere idea of such a thing is folly; this one drop of suspicion is enough to poison my whole life. Yes, indeed you must pity me, for I am really unhappy. I no longer know how I stand with the two beings whom I love most on earth. You are one of them.

***

To his daughter, Didine, 1832.—I have just been walking on the beach and thinking of you, my poor little darling. I gathered this flower for you on the sandhills. It is a wild pansy, which has been often watered by the foam of the ocean. Keep it for daddy's sake, who is so fond of you. I have already sent your mother a flower from the ruins, the Ghent poppy, and now here is a flower from the sea. And then, my darling, I wrote your name on the sand, Didi. To-night the rising tide will obliterate it, but nothing can ever obliterate your father's love for you.

See, my child, how great God is, and how small we are; where we put dots of ink, He puts suns. These are the letters with which He writes. The sky is His book. I shall bless God, my Didine, if you are always able to read it, and I hope you may.

***

To J. B. Soulié, 1825.—Do you know, my dear Soulié, that royal favors are being showered on me just as I have come to Blois to rusticate?. The King appoints me Knight of the Legion of Honor, and does me the signal honor of inviting me to his coronation, [at Rheims.]

To M. Foucher, his father-in-law, 1825.—Mamma tells us that the room at Rheims is let for three hundred and fifty francs, and that they are trying to get a fourth person. Is this for the carriage or for the lodging? You told me in your last letter that Beauchêne is making my coat. How did he get my measure? I shall no doubt want knee-breeches, stockings, shoes with buckles, steel sword, hat with steel braid and feathers. Of what metal must the buckles of the knee-breeches and shoes be? Must I have shirt-frills and cuffs?

To Adèle Hugo, his wife, 1825—Farewell, dear angel; farewell, my Adèle; take care of yourself. I embrace you very tenderly from very far off. Do not cry and spoil your pretty cheeks. I want to find them fresh and rosy on my return.

Our good Nodier is short of money, like me. It appears we shall not receive any before the journey. We start Tuesday morning with the artist Alaux. The carriage there and back will cost 400f. If we can get Taylor's room, we shall have it for nothing. If not, we must take what we can get, and we shall have to pay what we are asked. I hear we shall be in a very good position for seeing the ceremony.

***

To Sainte-Beuve, 1829,—"Othello" has been a success, though not a tremendous one, but as great as could be expected, and thanks to our efforts. My behavior on this occasion has quite brought Alfred de Vigny and the Shakespeareans back to our side; that is one good thing, at any rate, but a double cabal is being formed against me in the newspaper dens and green-room lairs, and "Othello" is only whetting their appetite for "Hernani." That is the position of affairs. It is very sad, as you perceive. One must pay dearly for success.

To the same, 1831.—I have not seen you for ages, dear friend, and I am always thinking and talking of you. I will send you Notre-Dame de Paris one of these days. Do not be too hard on it. In the meanwhile, allow me to introduce M. Buloz to you, editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, a periodical which is in course of regeneration, and which would be very considerably rejuvenated if you were to lend it your assistance. M. Buloz, whom I think you will like very much, is most anxious to talk this matter over with you.

To Paul Lacroix, 1830.—I wish you had been at the theatre to-night. You would have laughed. The classic cabal wanted to bite, and did bite, but, thanks to our friends, it broke its teeth. The third act [of "Hernani"] got some rough treatment, which it will receive for some time to come, but the fourth act silenced opposition, and the fifth went admirably—better even than the first time. Mlle. Mars surpassed herself. She was recalled, cheered, and overwhelmed with applause. She was enchanted.

I think we are all right now. The receipts of the first two nights amounted to 9,000f., which is unprecedented at this theatre. But we must not rest on our laurels. The enemy is on the alert. The third performance must discourage them, if possible. Therefore, in the name of our cherished literary freedom, summon the whole clan of brave and faithful friends for Monday. I look to you to help me in pulling out this last tooth of the old classic Pegasus. To the rescue, and advance.

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To M. de la Bourdonnaye, Minister, 1829.—My devotion to the King is in truth deep and sincere. My family, ennobled in the year 1531, has long served the State. My father and my two uncles served it for forty years with their swords. I, myself, have perhaps been fortunate enough to render some humble service to the King and to the cause of royalty. I have sold five editions of a book in which the name of Bourbon occurs on every page.

My Lord, this devotion is purely disinterested. Six years ago the late King deigned to grant me, by royal decree, and simultaneously with my noble friend, M. de Lamartine, a pension of two thousand francs on the literary fund of the Minister of the Interior. I received this pension all the more gratefully because I had never asked for it.

My Lord, this pension, modest as it is, is enough for me. It is true that nearly all my father's fortune has been sequestrated by the King of Spain, in contravention of the Treaty of 1814. It is true that I have a wife and three children. It is true that I am supporting widows and relations who bear my name. But I have been fortunate enough to make an honorable and independent living by my pen. This is why the pension of two thousand francs, which I value chiefly as a token of royal favor, is enough for me.

Whatever happens—I need not repeat the assurance to you—nothing hostile can ever come from me. The King need expect nothing but proofs of fidelity, loyalty, and devotion from Victor Hugo.

To Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, 1831—It is because I am devoted to France, to liberty, that I believe in the future of your royal nephew, the ex-King of Rome.) He can be of great service to his country.

Count on me, Sire; the little I can I will do for the heir of the greatest name in the world. I think he can save France. I will say it, I will write it, and, please God, I will print it.

What you have done for my father and for my family will never be forgotten by me. In raising the name of Napoleon as high as I am able, in defending it as a loyal soldier against every attack, against every insult, I have the twofold task of discharging a duty and paying a debt.

To the same, 1823—Allow me, Sire, to treat you always as a sovereign. Nothing, in my opinion, can unmake the kings made by Napoleon. No mortal hand can remove the august mark which that great man has set upon your brow. It is impossible that your family should be without a future, however great the loss of last year. The name you bear is the greatest in history. True, we are tending rather to a republic than to a monarchy; but to a philosopher like you, the external form of government matters little.

To Saint-Beuve, 1832.—It is indeed a sad, but at the same time a fine subject for a poem, all this folly steeped in bloodshed. We shall have a Republic some day, and when it does come it will be a good one. Bupt we must not gather in May the fruit which will not be ripe till August. We must know how to wait. The Republic proclaimed by France in Europe will be the crown of our old age. But we must not let our flag be smeared with red by these blackguards. We ought to talk a little less of Robespierre and a little more of Washington.

***

To M. Thiers, Minister, 1834.—At this moment there is a woman in Paris who is dying of hunger. Her name is Mlle. Mercoeur.

In 1823 King Louis XVIII. spontaneously assigned me a pension or annual allowance of 2,000f. on the funds of the Ministry of the Interior. In 1832 I gave up this pension of my own free will. At that time your predecessor, M. d'Argout, informed me that he did not accept my surrender of it, that he would continue to consider the money as mine, and that he would not dispose of it in favor of any one. As my renunciation was absolute and final, it was no business of mine to see what the Minister would do with the pension.

To-day, while admitting that I have no claim whatever on this pension, I request you, in case the Minister should have persisted in his resolve, and should not have disposed of the fund to any one else, to transfer it to Mlle. Mercoeur.

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*THE LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO TO HIS FAMILY, TO SAINTE BEUVE, AND OTHERS. Edited by Paul Meurice. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

REGICIDES WHALLEY AND GOFFE.

A Tablet Set Up at Their Cave with an Address by Dudley Warner.

At the spot, near New-Haven, called the Judges' Cave, which is on West Rock, two Englishmen, Whalley and Goffe, who voted for the execution of Charles I., hid themselves after the Restoration, when officers came over from England to arrest them. The place has long been familiar to New-Haven people, and at least one eminent Englishman, Goldwin Smith, has made the spot the object of a pilgrimage. Last week the place was marked by a tablet, presented by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars. It is of bronze, 41 by 42 inches in size, and bears the following inscription:

JUDGES' CAVE.

Here May 15, 1661, and for some weeks thereafter, Edward Whalley and his son-in-law, William Goffe, members of Parliament, General Officers in the Army of the Commonwealth, and signers of the death warrant of King Charles First, found shelter and concealment from the officers of the Crown after the Restoration.

"OPPOSITION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."

1896.

The historical address arranged for the occasion was delivered by Charles Dudley Warner, and the following is a part of it:

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"Upon the Society of Colonial Wars has fallen the duty of setting up a memorial tablet on the Judges' Cave on West Rock. The reasons for the action are found in the constitution and purposes of this patriotic society. One of its chief objects is to cultivate the historical consciousness of the Republic by studying and elucidating our colonial era by tracing the influences which made us a Nation, and by honoring the men and by marking with enduring monuments the places and events which are significant in our colonial career.

"It is fitting that this American society should honor the names of Edward Whalley and William Goffe, two of the Judges who signed the death warrant of Charles I. of England, because their exile in New-England was in itself one of the most picturesque and legend-creating events in this country in the seventeenth century and was attended by a popular sympathy with the principle of resistance to tyrannical and irresponsible monarchy, and because from the Restoration down to this year of grace their names have been held in obloquy and contempt in the land to which their efforts largely contributed to give a free and Parliamentary government. It is time the names were publicly honored in New-England.

"But why on West Rock? History agrees in the facts which occurred at the times of the execution of King Charles and the following events. It was here that two of the Judges hid themselves and were cared for by sympathizers. Edward Whalley was of an old English family. He was one of Cromwell's trusted and true friends. He was highly regarded for his integrity and was one of the triers of the King and one of the signers of the death warrant. He was also one of the members of the upper house during the Commonwealth and an officer in the army.

"William Goffe was a business man of reputation, and Mr. Whalley a sympathizer of Cromwell's. He occupied a high position in the council and married a daughter of his friend. With Cromwell they were enemies of the returning Stuart.

"Their sufferings move our pity, their endurance excites our admiration, their service in the cause of freedom in relieving the world from the superstition that somehow one man or one family can acquire a divine right to tyrannize over the mass of humanity is sufficient to enroll them among the martyrs and heroes who have perished in the evolution of constitutional government."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Messrs. Duprat & Co. will have ready in November "The Book Lovers' Almanac" for 1897. This is the fifth year of this almanac. Among the contributors are Mr. H. P. Du Bois and Mr. S. P. Avery, the President of the Grolier Club. The edition is limited to 400 copies. The same elegance which distinguished "The Book Lovers' Almanac" in the past will be conspicuous in the edition for the coming year. Mr. W. H. Lippincott is one of the principal illustrators.

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The Joseph Knight Company of Boston, who always make handsome books, and whose selection is excellent, announce Fitz-Gerald's "Omar Khayyam." This work will be issued in two volumes, and will contain photographs of Fitz-Gerald and Von Bodenstedt. Its editor is Nathan Haskell Dole. The Knight Company have also ready Lady Jackson's works. The volumes will contain over 100 photogravures and etchings. "A Life of Christ for the Young" is another publication of the Joseph Knight Company. The author is John Gordon. All the recent researches made in Palestine are to be found in this volume.

***

"The Story of American Coals," by Mr. W. J. Nicholls, is announced by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. Starting with the natural origin of coal, the author describes the development of mining, and the different systems of transportation. There is nothing about coal in the United States Mr. Nicholls has neglected.

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The English "castle" sounds to us more grand than château or Schloss, and so Americans, when they go to the mother country, are found looking up the castellated structures of the past. "The Castles of England: Their Story and Structure" is a superb volume, and its author is Sir James Mackenzie. The book is not alone historical, but gives the plans of castles. There were in all 600 such castles in stone, built between the time of the Conquest and the reign of Henry VIII. The Macmillan Company will publish this important work.

***

The Broads of Norfolk have their peculiarities. They are somewhat like the Dutch mixture of land and water. In England this region is much frequented by yachtsmen and sportsmen. Mrs. Dodd has written a book the scenes of which are laid upon the meres and Broads of Norfolk, which will be published by the Macmillan Company.

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The Peter Paul Book Company of Buffalo announces for publication a dramatic poem entitled "Kallirrhoe," by Mr. Philip Becker Goetz.

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Whenever Lord Roberts can find the time, that much-expected volume, his reminiscences of India, will be concluded. But "Lord Bobs," as his old soldiers lovingly call him, is a thoroughly busy man. Who can write better than this distinguished officer of his campaigns in Afghanistan? Though his official duties claim first his immediate attention, the book is nearly ready, and may be published toward the close of the year.

***

That country known as the "Cockpit of Europe," the Balkans, is to have its history written by Mr. William Miller. The volume will give a concise account of Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, States we know very little about on this side of the world. The volume will be included in Mr. Fisher Urwin's series, "The Story of the Nations."

***

Mr. Walter B. Harris, having gone easterly, has made a book of travel with the catching title, "From Batum to Bagdad." He went as far as Kurdistan, taking Tiflis and Tabriz by the way. There will be found in this volume new material relative to Armenia and the Armenians.

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Miss Mary Bateman is editing a Christmas book for children, to be called "The Children's Hour." Among the contributors are Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Mr. Austin McCarthy, Lady Lindsay, Mr. Oswald Crawford, and Mr. Richard la Gallienne.

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Messrs. Smith and Elder have ready the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson's "Prehistoric Man and Beast." The preface will be written by Sir Henry Haworth, the archaeologist.

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Two books, written with the purpose of appealing to the curious divergences of the New Woman, are due to Mrs. P. F. Fitzgerald and to the Rev. Dr. Cunningham of Cambridge, England. The first writes "The Rational or Scientific Ideal of Morality," and the second "True Womanhood." Messrs. Swan & Sonnenschein will publish the two books.

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Archaeologists will welcome Mr. Henry W. Cave's "The Ruined Cities of Ceylon," announced by Messrs. Samson Low.

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In the Revue de Paris appears the third series of Balzac's "Letters à l'Etrangère." To be visionary was a part of Balzac's nature. It was the stock in trade of the most incomparable of romance makers. Never out of financial trouble, perhaps, he writes to Mme. Hanska, as if his magical combination for the making of millions of francs was as child's play to him. The dates of the letter are about 1835. Balzac aspired to the editorship of a journal. He tells how his literary ambition had been in a measure satisfied, but that now he wants to feel the power which money alone would give him. It is the newspaper business which is to lead to fortune, and in order to begin the amassing of riches, he thinks of selling the sixteen shares of the journal allotted to him. These letters translated by Miss Wormeley would be interesting reading. Balzac was the most wondrous dreamer, but he lived his dreams, and wrote them in the most practical manner. Never was he disillusioned.

***

Questions are sometimes asked, when a work is being published in a serial form and the author suddenly dies and the printed work is unfinished, as to what happens? Publishers as a rule never accept anything but the complete work, and therefore take no chances. In the case of "The Martian," now being published in serial form in Harper's Magazine, some months before Mr. Du Maurier's death the entire romance had been written, the proof sheets corrected by the author, and even the illustrations passed and approved.

***

Marie Corelli writes with a gold penholder "set with a single pearl on top." Evidently Marie Corelli has not the womanly trick of nibbling the end of her pen—not the writing end, of course. Opposite her desk, gossip says, is an "Ecce Homo," and under it "a red lamp burns continually." She is "possessed of a highly cultivated aesthetic taste," and shows that in her "pretty clothes." Her teagown is of "old-gold colored silk, beautifully embroidered," and she drags behind it "a golden-hued velvet train." Now, if a certain professor in a New-England college were only acquainted personally with Miss Corelli, and had seen her teagown and heard her twang her mandolin, he might not have found fault with her English, for he is not enamored of the way she uses language as if it were Para rubber. With this New-England professor, as far as relates to the ornamented "Barrabas" and Marie Corelli's devil stories, many old and conventional writers agree. The fact is, that among literary people, who supposedly read many books, Marie Corelli's fiction has few admirers. Of course, there is a ready answer to this, and it is that Marie Corelli does not write for such. Yet there is one marvelous story by this writer, and the wish is entertained that she might duplicate it.

***

The subjects treated in the Longmans, Green & Co. series, under the general title of the American Citizen Series, embrace topics much discussed to-day. The series will be edited by Dr. A. B. Hart of Harvard. The volumes will be as follows: "Financial History of the United States," by Prof. D. R. Dewey; "American Foreign Policy: Diplomacy and International Law," by Prof. J. H. Moore; "History of Political Parties in the United States," by Prof. A. D. Morse; "Elements of Political Economy: with Reference to American Conditions," by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman; "Outline of Practical Sociology, with Special Reference to American Conditions," by Carroll D. Wright, and "Actual Government: As Applied Under American Conditions," by Assistant Prof. A. B. Hart. The entire series treats of the United States, and the volumes explain our political, economic, and social conditions.

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Lafcadio Hearn is now a full-fledged Japanese, and has taken to himself a Japanese wife and a Japanese name, and is to be known hereafter as Y. Koizumi. Hearn's life has been a strange one, his wanderings many, but no matter where he goes he assimilates himself to his surroundings. No Creole ever felt or understood the French West Indies as did Mr. Hearn. Loti has a chameleon way of changing his color with environment, but it is only skin deep, whereas Hearn's whole body and soul are steeped in his encompassments. Y. Koizumi the Jap contributes to The Atlantic Monthly a paper that interprets Japanese life and character. In the coming number, in "Dust," he explains the Eastern conception of death. If Theophile Gautier alone could color French, then Hearn has this wonderful cleverness with his English, too. If anybody ever tasted of the dishes Lafcadio cooked when he ran a restaurant in New-Orleans, the devourer of the menu should prize his reminiscence.

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The Messrs. Putnam announce that Mr. Gilman's "Story of Rome" has been printed in raised letters for the blind. The Story of the Nations Series is now in its forty-seventh volume.

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The item printed in this column on the 17th inst. about Miss Putnam's "Life of William of Orange" contained an error in regard to the authorship of the book. Miss Putnam has not prepared an English translation from the Dutch of the life written by Dr. Nijhoff, but has authorized the translation into Dutch by Dr. Nijhoff of the original memoir as published by her in the English and American editions.

THE DAY'S BEST VERSE

The Bronzes of Epirus.

Wherefore, Athena, with the brows severe,
Wherefore forever lackest thou the spear?
O sacred Zeus, thy sceptre—vanished where,
And, Delphic One, thy bow high-poised in air?

With scornful lip the Bronzes seemed to speak:
"And ask ye this, of us? Those soldiers seek
(If ye in dust may find their base-knit clay)

Who our eternal symbols bore away.
Go, ask the Roman hireling why we stand
Devoid of gifts and of the giving hand!

"What deity could yield, their sordid grasp
Did for a little lifetime vilely clasp;
But us they left, in moldering earth forgot
Until an age that knows and worships not
Hath reared us up, and bade its world behold
What dreams of beauty brake the sleep of them of old!

"See that ye do not thus, yourselves, today—
Ignore the God, while ye his gifts purvey."
—Edith M. Thomas in Scribner's for October.

Mistress Alice.

Mistress Alice comes this way,
Prankt in all her fine array:
Broidered cloak and primrose gown,
She's the wonder of the town.

But the elders, as they glance,
Shake their heads and look askance:
Sober Puritans are they,
Clad in sober homespun gray.

Sober Puritans who hold
Such attire as vain and bold
For a Christian maid to wear,
Be she e'er so young and fair.

And my certes very fair
Was this Mistress Alice there,
As she lightly tripped along,
Innocent of wrath or wrong.

Who so innocent, indeed,
Of the customs and the creed
Of these stern New-England folk
As this maid in broidered cloak?

For 'tis scarce two months at most
Since she left old England's coast,
Since she sailed and sailed away
For this Massachusetts bay.

Who, then, in so brief a space,
Who can shame her to her face,
With the words of ban and blame
That shall blush her cheek with shame?

Grizzled elders may perchance,
Frowning, murmur as they glance,
But the young folk smile and say,
Mistress Alice comes this way.
—Nora Perry in Harper's for October.

"Oh, Waste No Tears."

Oh, waste no tears on Pain or Fate,
Nor yet at Sorrow's dire demand;
Think not to drown Regret with weight
Of weeping, as the sea the strand;
When was Death's victory less elate
That Grief o'er-sobbed his grasping hand?

Not for the flaws of life shall fall
The tear most exquisite—ah, no;
But for its fine perfections all:
For morning's joyous overflow,
For sunset's fleeting festival,
And what midwinter moons may show;

For wild-rose breath of Keats's line;
For Titian's rivalry of June;
For Chopin's tender notes that twine
The sense in one autumnal tune;
For Brunelleschi's dome divine,
In wonder planned, with worship hewn.

Save them for heroes—not their blood,
But for the generous vow it sealed;
For babes, when mothers say, "This bud
Will be the blossom of the field";
For women, when to Vengeance's flood
They hold for Guilt a stainless shield.

And when two hearts have closer come,
Through doubts and mysteries and fears,
Till in one look's delirium
At last the happy truth appears,
When words are weak and music dumb,
Then perfect love shall speak in tears.
—ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, in The Century for October.

The Swallow.

I doff my hat to the robin,
And I fling a kiss to the wren,
The thrush's song sets my heart throbbing,
For it makes me a child again;
But when you wing your airy flight,
My soul springs up to follow;
I would be one with you, and I might,
For I love, love you, swallow!

I hear the many-voiced chatter
Under the barn's broad eaves,
As clear as the rain's blithe patter,
Or lisp of crisp poplar leaves;
I seem to learn the way to be glad,
Earth's joys no more seem hollow;
He who would flee from musings sad
Should learn to love you, swallow.

Your flight is a song that lifts me
A moment to upper air;
That with strangest power gifts me
To buoyantly match you there.
How high so'er your course may run,
My eager thought doth follow;
Together we might reach the sun,
For I love you, love you, swallow!
—ARLO BATES, in The Boston Budget.

Sleep.

Down from her throne on some celestial height
Hid from the world, she comes to us below.
The stars throng out in meek, attendant glow,
And point her pathway with their timorous light.
Her dusky mantle wraps the world from sight,
The blossoms close, the winds forget to blow,
And nature listens, stilled with joy to know
This silver-footed spirit of the night.
Cool-browed and still, with softly tranquil eyes,
And velvet hands above our beds she bends.
Our lids fold sweetly to her still caress;
Care yields its place to her; our sorrows rise
And flee, and peace unspeakable descends
In benisons of deep forgetfulness.
—Mildred McNeal in The Symposium (George W. Cable's new magazine) for October.

Under the Cloud.

Under the cloud we pass,
The cloud that dims our skies,
The hot tears blur our eyes,
We enter the cloud, alas!

We mourn for our vanished bliss,
For the days that come no more,
With her laugh at the dear home door,
On our lips her tender kiss.

We sigh for the might-have-beens,
For the words we did not say—
Was it only yesterday?—
And memory sits and spins

A web that is like a shroud,
So thick and dark does it fold.
Woe for the tale that is told!
Like children we cry aloud.

For when she was here, and yet
Our own, for love's sweet grace,
When the lighting up of her face
Could vanquish our dull regret

And give us surcease from pain,
We took as a common thing
(Ah! there is the sharpened sting)
The touch, the look, the strain,

The music and cheer she gave—
And now she is gone away,
Lost into Heaven's bright day;
And we—plant flowers on her grave.

Aye, friends, we are under the cloud,
So white, so chill, so thick,
And the heart grows faint and sick,
So fast do our wan thoughts crowd.

But the cloud has an upper side,
And somewhere out of the blue
Our darling is looking through,
And our sorrow is glorified.
—Margaret E. Sangster in The Christian Intelligencer.

Nevermore.

Sweet violets, some white, some blue,
Under my garden hedgerow grew,
Fragrant and fair;
Then Spring sped past; they drooped; at last
The bed was bare;
Yet grieved I not, for well I knew
Another Spring with sun and rain
Would woo them into life again.

Through trellised window, o'er my bed
A silver star did nightly shed
Its twinkling rays:
I knew 'twould creep, while I did sleep,
Beyond my gaze;
Yet still I grieved not, for I said,
"Fair Star, I know the morrow's night
Will bring thee back to greet my sight."

A maid was mine, fairer I trow
Than violet or starlight glow;
But woe the day!
Love left his nest, forsook her breast,
And stole away;
And now I grieve, for well I know
My flowers may bloom, my star soft burn,
But Love will nevermore return.
—Will Hill in The Pall Mall Magazine for November.

But Once.

We pass this way but once, dear heart!
Musing above the birch logs' flare;
The booming of the mighty mart
Borne to us through snow-laden air,
Our talk is of Life's little day
Between us and the embers' glow
A phantom wavers, spent and gray,
The Year that died awhile ago.

We pass this way but once. The seeds,
From lax or heedful hands that fall,
Will yield their kind. Lush, noisome weeds,
Our wild remorse cannot recall;
Sweet herbs of grace and goodly grain
We idly strew or plant with prayers—
Others will reap, for loss or gain,
And cursing us, will burn our tares.

We pass this way but once. Though hard
And steep the climb through blinding heat
And cruel frost, and sharp the shard
'Gainst which we dash our hurrying feet,
Our toil and hurt leave scanty trace—
A blood-stain on a displaced stone,
Vague lettering on a boulder's face,
Perchance the echo of a moan.

We pass this way but once. The joy
That might be ours to-day, withheld
(As you might dally with a toy),
Changes, like fairy-gold of eld,
To withered leaves that mock our tears.
The love denied, the hope delayed,
Whate'er the wealth of future years,
Remain, for aye, a debt unpaid.

With thy true eyes on mine, dear heart,
As at the margin of the sea
Which thee and me one day must part,
Forgive all that I would not be.
Assoil thou me, while I cast out
Dark fancies that have wrought me pain;
Let love's strong faith bear down weak doubt;
We shall not pass this way again.
—Marion Harland in Harper's Bazar.

Wind and Wave.

Why wilt thou make, O Wave,
Forever in from the bay?
Dost thou seek on the beaches' grave
To cast thy life away?

Why wilt thou blow, O Wind,
Forever out to sea?
Is it death thou too wouldst find,
O winged eternity?—

I told my love unsped
To both in the eventide;
The wild Wind moaned, and fled;
The wild Wave sobbed, and died.
—G. E. Woodberry in Harper's for October.

MR. TRELOAR'S BILL

Publishers and Authors Oppose It—Reasons for So Doing.

It is almost certain that in the next session of Congress will occur another sharp contest over the rights of authors and artists. American writers and publishers believe that what they have accomplished after years of labor has been jeopardized in what is known as the Treloar bill, left over from the last session, but destined to come up for further consideration this Autumn.

This bill is a manifestation of Western ideas and undertakes to make decided changes. In its first draft it provided that copyright should be taken in the name of a citizen of the United States, whereas the present act gives protection to the rights of foreigners.

This hostile provision was severely criticised and stricken from the bill. The bill adds to the list of articles which, in order to secure the privilege of copyright in this country, must be wholly manufactured within the United States, musical compositions and reproductions of works of art in the form of engravings, cuts, photogravures, or prints. It includes among its good features a provision for the establishment of a bureau of copyrights, and the extension of the term of copyright from twenty-eight years to fifty from date of publication.

The penalty provided for infringement is $5,000, which authors and publishers alike consider totally and manifestly inadequate. They contend that there should be no limitation, but that damages in each case should be fixed by the amount of loss sustained by the holder of the copyright.

Authors and publishers, without exception, approve of two features of the bill, the extension of the term of copyright and the establishment of a bureau of copyrights, although they agree that such provisions would be better left to bills already pending in Congress, namely, those introduced by Cummings, Morrill, and Bankhead. Several representative authors and publishers were asked by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for their opinions on the Treloar bill, and it will be seen that they take up its provisions from every point of view and agree in condemning the spirit of the measure, which, they say, is plainly hostile to art.

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George Haven Putnam, Secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League and author of "The Question of Copyright," said: "This bill has incorporated some of the provisions of other bills pending before Congress. The first was the Amos' Cummings bill, having for its purpose the protection of the rights of dramatic authors. This bill was amended by Senator Hill, and became a law last year. It is a very good measure. The object of the framers of the Treloar bill was to conceal its real purpose by putting into it a great mass of matter that would merely serve to make it difficult to understand. This was explained to the committee in Washington, and those members who were not in the original scheme were very much surprised. These sections will doubtless be dropped when the bill comes up in December.

"There were also put into it some of the general provisions of the Bankhead bill, which is still on the calendar of the House. The main purpose of the Bankhead bill was the establishment of the Bureau of Copyrights. It is a desirable measure, but needs some substantial modification.

"The contention of those who favor the establishment of a bureau of copyrights, which has been earnestly pressed by the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Spofford, is that it is a matter that can be dealt with more intelligently in a separate bill. It should not be worked into a bill like this, the real purpose of which has nothing to do with a bureau of copyrights. The chief aim of the Treloar bill is to give to American publishers of music and of works of art the privileges they had prior to 1891 of appropriating the productions of foreign composers and designers. It is stated by those having expert knowledge of the subject that the application of the manufacturing requirement to the productions of foreign musical composers would, in practice, prevent such composers, in the majority of cases, from securing the benefit of American copyright, and would simply perpetuate the practice existing prior to the act of 1891.

"In reference to the rights of artists, I may say that those of the Continent of Europe have derived direct and increasing benefits from our present law. If the protection of American copyright is to be withdrawn from the productions of these artists (as must be the result under the Treloar bill), international copyright relations between the United States and foreign nations will inevitably be brought to a close."

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W. W. Appleton of D. Appleton & Co., who is President of the Publishers' Copyright League, said: "As is well known, the league is convinced that there are most serious objections to many portions of the bill. The principal objection is, I think, that it jeopardizes the existing copyright arrangements with the Continental countries, since it would be likely to remove practically the chief benefits which they obtain under the present law, by which art and artists are really aided more than writers."

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George P. Brett, manager of the Macmillan Company, said he had not given any study to the details of the bill. "There is one objectionable feature, however," he said, "to which I think attention should be directed. It is the small limitation of damages provided for an infringement of copyright. The greatest amount of damages that could be collected is $5,000. This sum would be inadequate in a large number of cases, perhaps, but it would be totally inadequate in many cases where a really marketable book was pirated. We have paid $35,000 for the American copyright of one English book and $50,000 for another. Now, suppose another American publisher should infringe our copyright on a book of this kind? We should be damaged to an amount far greater than the $5,000 provided by the Treloar bill, but could recover only that sum. It would very frequently happen that an unscrupulous publisher would pirate a valuable book, and pay willingly the trivial sum of $5,000, because he would realize several times that amount in profits on his sales.

"From the point of view of common justice, I am opposed to the manufacturing clause of the bill. I cannot understand why, if you are going to acknowledge the justice of a man's claim to literary or artistic property, you should limit that justice by limiting his claim and requiring him to manufacture his work in this country.

"Another feature of the bill, the extension of copyright, was to be expected. It was inevitable whenever the question of copyright again came up for legislation. I think, however, that the term of copyright should be for a generation, say thirty years, after the death of the author. His family should get the benefit of his work, but, on the other hand, the public should be entitled, after a reasonable time, to all the fruits of human genius."

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Robert Underwood Johnson, associate editor of The Century, and Secretary of the American (Authors') Copyright League, considers the effect of the Treloar bill from the point of view of the author. He said: "Another important contest on the quesion of copyright is likely to take place in the coming session of Congress, the point of contact being the copyright bill of Mr. Treloar of Missouri, formerly a publisher of music, which has been drafted in the interest of music publishers and the publishers of engravings, chiefly those in New-Bedford. This bill contains some good features, which in separate bills have all been indorsed by the copyright associations. One of these is for the establishment of a much-needed bureau of copyright, for which there are now two bills pending in Congress. Another is the provision for better redress for infractions of dramatic copyright by irresponsible theatrical pirates. The latter provision is contained in the bill of Mr. Cummings, and has been cordially indorsed by the American Copyright League. The League cannot therefore be said to be in opposition to any good feature of the present bill.

"As to the proposed extension of copyright to fifty years, the League, while not in opposition, does not think the time opportune to revise the copyright law in that particular, especially as it realizes that this provision is an effort of the sponsors of this bill to give it a respectable standing by including in it certain good features that meet the approval of those primarily interested in copyright:

"The objectionable features of the bill are the limitation of the amount of money that may be recovered for infraction of the copyright act to $5,000; everything, from a chromo worth $25, to a novel like "Trilby," worth perhaps $150,000, being huddled together in one fatuous effort at uniformity.

"The bill provides that the manufacturing clause (that is, the requirement that the copyrighted article shall be manufactured in this country,) which now relates only to books, chromo-lithographs, and photographs, should be extended to substantially every article that is now copyrightable under our act. It is well known that the manufacturing clause for books was inserted in the original bill because of the impossibility of getting any attention from Congress for a bill without such provision, the labor organizations proving too strong for the advocates of pure and simple copyright, on account of the influence they have with Congress by reason of the votes they control. It is therefore Congress that is responsible for the present act, and not any special interest.

"The situation as it was is well illustrated by a little anecdote told delightfully in dialect by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. There was once a very stout young woman in the West, and there was a young feller a-sparkin' of her. One evening when he was walkin' with her in the moonlight he noticed that the stout young woman was not payin' attention to the nice things he was a-sayin' to her. He suddenly went round her, and there, to his surprise, he found another young feller a-sparkin' of her on the other side. This was exactly the situation in Washington. The representatives of pure and simple copyright were 'a-sparkin'' of Congress for a great many years, when they discovered that another fellow was a-sparkin' on the other side.

"It is also well known that in the long and doubtful contest in the passage of the copyright law during the last six weeks preceding March 4, 1801, the bill was saved from defeat only by the concession to the lithographers of the additional articles in the manufacturing clause—chromos, lithographs, and photographs. The wisdom of this concession, which resulted in bringing over the forces of the lithographers to the support of the bill has never been questioned by any one, as without it we should have had no copyright bill at all. The proposal that music and art should be included has recently been fully discussed, and has met the opposition of all the leading artists and musical authors of the country. The professors of music at Harvard, Yale, and Columbia, together with many other composers, have filed protests with the committee at Washington. The Fine Arts Federation of New-York, representing the National Art Societies, the American Publishers' Copyright League, the American (Authors) Copyright League, and the Western Association of Writers have unanimously protested against the Treloar bill, which, as Mr. Putnam has already well stated, is a clumsy endeavor to rewrite the entire copyright law. It is, moreover, more confused than the present law itself. Indeed, this one-sided legislation does not represent the right way to go to work to revise the law. What is needed is a commission, similar to the English Parliamentary Commission of 1878, composed of leading men of the different professions related to copyright. This commission should take expert testimony from all sources, and should then undertake the careful and, it must be admitted, the arduous study of other copyright systems. The more recent commission of Parliament, whose business was to attempt the consolidation of English copyright law as related to the colonies as well as other countries, has undertaken a similar task, the importance and delicacy of which cannot be exaggerated. The importance of a copyright act is only secondary to that of our patent system, and no Congressional committee is likely to have on it men expert enough to treat the matter in the large manner which its magnitude and interests demand.

"So far, however, I have only touched upon the intrinsic objections to the present bill. The chief objection is that, under our copyright law since 1891, mainly by the efforts of the American Copyright League, the United States is now in reciprocal copyright relations with nine countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, and Denmark. The passage of the Treloar bill, or of any similar bill, would be in the nature of a breach of treaty obligations with these countries. We have presented to them, in the law of 1891, certain advantages, and on the basis of these advantages, they have granted to our citizens similar rights to those enjoyed by their own subjects. Brynizing the copyright law by limiting and cutting down the consideration seems to be the purpose of the Treloar bill. The passage of such a bill would inevitably result in the breaking up of these international arrangements for copyright, and it must be confessed that the copyright arrangement with England, at least, has largely added to the amount of business done by our publishers, and it is, therefore, very much to the interest of labor organizations, as well as publishers, that this perilous bill should be defeated.

"But, above and beyond all these practical considerations, there is the question of principle. For many years we refused to confer rights upon foreign owners of intellectual, musical, and artistic property. How much more unwise and unjust would it be for us, deliberately—and let it be noted, for the first time in our history—to take away from foreign composers and artists rights that they now possess under our law. What was a negative defect before the law of 1891 would thus become a positive and aggressive injury. It is not to be believed that this effort of an illiberal and provincial spirit will prevail over the larger interests of music, art, and literature which would be advanced by the defeat of the Treloar bill."

ART AND ARTISTS.

"Since posters are said to be 'perverting taste' and given over to the glaring exhibition of ballet girls in indecorous poses, why should we not have the moral poster?" That was what an intelligent French gentleman remarked, indignant with Cheret and Steinlen. This moral man went to Puvis de Chavannes. "Draw for me a poster," said he, "with the scheme of color within the soberest limits." The artist accepted the order, and 1,000 posters were printed, at a cost of 5f., or $1, each. Then the originator of the reform movement posted one of the pictures in the most thronged quarter of Paris. The other 999 he has for sale, and the price is 10f. per impression, and the moral man awaits his profits.

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In New-York Messrs. W. S. Budworth & Son of 424 West Fifty-second Street are the agents for the pictures intended for exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Pictures will be received from Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, inclusive.

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Aubrey Beardsley's occupation before his curious illustrative period was to recite at concerts and "at homes." Beardsley was the herald of bad sensational art.

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The statue unveiled at Baltimore "Christ the Divine Healer," is a copy after Thorwaldsen. Its position is directly under the dome of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The statue was presented by William Wallace Spence. The original stands in the Cathedral Church of Copenhagen.

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The Carlo Crivelli, purchased for the Wilstach collection in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, consists of a series of five panels. The central one depicts the Madonna. The earliest mention of Crivelli occurs in 1468. The Park Commission paid $20,000 for the Crivelli.

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Mr. Richard C. Brooks will model the statue of Col. Thomas Cass of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, which is to find a place in Boston. It is to replace a granite monument now in the Public Garden.

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At the Avery Gallery are shown the original sketches made by Du Maurier for "Trilby." The amount of labor bestowed by the illustrator in perfecting a picture which, when engraved and printed, might be embraced within not more than a few inches, is something rarely understood. If there were many pictures in "Trilby," Du Maurier drew every one of the figures separately, and next grouped them. Often he seems to have made two or more sketches of the one personage. The labor was incalculable since Du Maurier's task was double. The sketches are never careless. He knew exactly what he wanted to do, and alterations in the figures were due to his changing their relative positions when he put his personages in the one picture. When there was a type to be produced he never halted. It was quite different with Thackeray. If Thackeray's text will be more lasting than that of Du Maurier, Thackeray's sketches were simply comic. Many of his initial letters were clever. But art was a secondary thing to Thackeray. As he drew his great creation, Becky Sharp, she never could have been fascinating. Perhaps Du Maurier's inclination to make so many figures in profile somewhat lessened his general effects.

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In the Avery gallery is shown a most interesting picture, "The Last Moments of John Brown," by Thomas Hovenden, and painted by him in 1881. The heroic death of Mr. Hovenden, who lost his life in saving a child, has not been forgotten. The picture shows John Brown descending the steps of his prison house and surrounded by soldiers and negroes. The whole effect is touching. This picture of historic interest is to be disposed of by a gentleman in whose keeping it has been for some years, and the proceeds of its sale will be given as a fund to the Academy of Design.

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At Crist Delmonico's, in Fifth Avenue, are many good pictures. Eugene Baudin has two canvases, "A Vicar in the South of France" and "A View in Holland." Baudin's method is the old and serious one. "A Night in a Norwegian Village," by Fritz Thanlow, shows success where many fail. It is possible from the high latitude to give an accurate description in oils of night in Norway, where, at certain times in the year, night is scarcely darkness. There always is enlivenment in a Vibert, with his ecclesiastic in scarlet, and with that color Vibert always produces his strong central effect. The title of his picture is "A Vocation Manqu" The Cardinal ought to have been an artist and not a priest, for he seems delighted with his work, which certainly is not a sacred subject. This particular Vibert shows exceeding delicacy of handling. The Jacque with the sheep drinking in a forest pool is a fine example. The picture is an early work of Jacque's, stronger and bolder than is his more recent work. There is a good Schreyer, called "Le Gaulois." The little Hungarian bronchos are tugging at theih wain, and a mounted warrior is awaiting their approach.

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Buffalo is to have its Burns, in the guise of a bust, which the St. Andrew's Scottish Society will present to the Buffalo Library. Mr. August A. Langenbahn, who designed the Blocher Monument, has already finished the model. The bust, in Italian marble, will be put in place next month.

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Mr. Pelxotto, well known for his clever illustrations and particularly for the excellent work done by him for "Tales of Languedoc," has left California and will carry on his work in New-York.

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Miss A. M. Wergeland of the University of Chicago will lecture on the "History of Costume," at the Art Institute of Chicago. The course will comprise ten lectures, beginning with "The Costume of the Greeks" and concluding with "The Dress of the Nineteenth Century." Will the lady attack the fashions of today and its latest extravagances? Fashion is a dial, and the hands of it keep revolving in the same circle, and what was 2 P. M. a century ago is 9 A. M. a hundred years later. So it is that a woman has only to keep her great grandmother's dress, put it on, and be quite à la mode some time in life. We may powder some day and apply the roguish patch.

At Chase's Studio.

Mr. Chase has several interesting pictures in his atelier on which he is now at work. The largest canvas has for title "Romance of the Desert." This was the picture he was to have sent to Pittsburg, but unfortunately it cannot be finished on time. It represents one of those happy conceptions of the artist. He here paints a woman and two lionesses. One of the animals is lapping the water. In his careful study of animal life this artist has noted that peculiar spiteful look of the larger felidoe which is the initial stage of anger. The outburst of temper may follow later. One of the two lionesses shows anger. It is a case of jealousy. A charmingly poetical idea is found in a smaller picture called "Star and Crescent." The most bewitching of little women is posed on the crescent moon, and she grasps at a star. Mr. Chase is treating in oils some of his humorous conceptions. There is a picture with arctic bears gathering around a graceful woman. The animals have not forgotten the ice of the floe. In the picture the ice is served in saucers and with a spoon. Another picture is "The Sea Sirens," just one of those studies the artist so perfectly understands. This year a newspaper adopted for a poster one of Mr. Chase's pictures of a mermaid, and without license. Another picture which Mr. Chase is now principally occupied with is among the most ideal of his many conceptions. A girl is making her way through a thicket white and pink with apple blossoms. The young trees are supple under her hands. The utmost delicacy is shown in the scheme of color. The figure holds a dove. It is a reverie of the coming season, bursting with new and tender life. The title of the picture explains the painter's aspirations, and it is "Spring Fancies."

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A NEW LIFE OF SEWARD.*

When, in the exciting Winter of 1860-61, Senator Seward, in a moment of doubt, (deceived as to the feelings of the President-elect by the gossip of his enemies,) wrote a note respectfully declining the proffered place in the new Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln declined to consider the refusal with the characteristic remark: "We cannot let Seward take the first trick."

Seward's present biographer seems to think that was a very undignified remark for a President-elect to make, and contrasts it with the unfailing gravity and parliamentary manner of his hero. But in these days when all ill feeling against Seward has been forgotten and he is remembered as one of the great men of a great epoch, he still occupies a place much less conspicuous than that filled by the frank statesman from Illinois whose nomination by the Chicago Convention of 1860 shocked and angered Seward's friends.

We can now see plainly that Seward could never have obtained that nomination. He owed his defeat, not alone to the efforts of Mr. Lincoln's few friends, not in any large measure to the ill-tempered antagonism of Horace Greeley, but to a concatenation of many circumstances. It seemed in the Spring of 1860 to a majority of the Republicans in New-York State, whether their former affiliations had been with the Democrats, the Free Soilers, or the anti-slavery Whigs, that Seward was inevitably the "coming man." History tells us now that his defeat was inevitable and that it was the best thing for the country that could have happened. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Lothrop declares, that to Seward more than to any other one man was due the formation of the Republican Party. But he was not the man to harmonize its incongruous and conflicting elements and to make it the strongest factor in the salvation of the Union.

Mr. Lothrop, who tells the story of Seward's brilliant career with appreciation, but without undue bias, is not unfair to Lincoln, whom he extols warmly, but it seems to us that in his desire to glorify his hero as much as possible he has taken a rather narrow view of some of the events succeeding the inauguration of 1861. Seward's insulting letter to the President, written on April 1, which never saw the light until after Lincoln's death, though doubtless, as his biographer says, well meant, was only to be compared with two or three other acts in his career, such as his crazy speech in the Senate calling for the interference of the United States on behalf of the Hungarians against the Austrians in 1850 and the ill-considered memorandum he prepared as an official dispatch to our Minister in England, Mr. Adams, in the Summer of 1862, which the good judgment of the President made harmless.

In the Sumter affair, too, it was Lincoln and not Seward or Chase or any officer of the Navy Department that took the lead and, in spite of all the mass of conflicting testimony in this matter offered by persons who could see and know only part of what happened, and could judge only from what they saw with no definite knowledge of the causes, the facts remain that war was inevitable, that Lincoln knew it, and that as there was to be war it was desirable, for the sake of the effect upon the North, that the South should fire the first gun. The South did fire the first gun, and the men of the North forgot their political squabbles and flew to arms.

No one familiar with the history of that period can doubt that Seward filled the post of Secretary of State better than any other man could have filled it. His grip on Constitutional and international law was firm, his mind was clear, and, apart from the two or three "bad breaks" he made in his long term of public service, his judgment was good. Of course, being human, he must have shared the National elation when Capt. Wilkes captured Mason and Slidell, but in his public treatment of the delicate Trent matter he bore himself to the credit and honor of his country. He performed many other painfully difficult tasks with extraordinary skill, and that, too, with the knowledge that public sympathy was not always with him. The charges against him of intermeddling with the work of other departments were well enough founded, though they were generally inspired by jealousy or misapprehension. As a matter of fact, he did more good than harm, and in that particular era the country needed men of zeal rather than men of system.

It is doubtful, though, if Seward's fame in history will not be most closely associated with his labors in the Senate at the time of the "compromises of 1850" and his efforts in behalf of the whole Union in the years immediately preceding the war. Some of his speeches in that period are among our National classics, and the phrases, "There is a higher Power than the Constitution" and "the irrepressible conflict" will always be "familiar quotations." As a public officer, Seward was ever strictly a party man. The motto "To the victors belong the spoils" was as much his guide as that of any henchman of the Albany Regency. He did his best in existing circumstances, and never did anything for personal gain.

While his early life was not marred by the hardships and privations that some of his contemporaries had to overcome, and his beginning as a lawyer was propitious, and honors came his way rather easily, yet he was always a model of industry and courage. In a large part of his public career, both in the discussion of National problems and in the advocacy of public improvements, he was invariably ahead of his time, but this is only a characteristic of the real statesman. He was far-sighted and builded for posterity. This State and this city owe much to him, and do well to hold his memory in reverence. But in comparison with the newly arisen leader of 1860, who upset the dignity of older public men by his homely phraseology and apt wit and humor, Seward's greatness seems to diminish.

Mr. Lothrop's biography is absorbingly interesting, and in condensing the record of a long and useful career he has shown excellent skill and discretion.

*AMERICAN STATESMEN. WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD. By Thomas Kirkland Lothrop. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

UNCLE REMUS AND MR. KIPLING*

The publishers of this "Uncle Remus" book have made the new edition a companion to the Jungle Books, and invite comparison between them. There is no doubt that grounds for such a comparison exist; but the resemblances are of the sort to make the differences conspicuous. Mr. Kipling and Mr. Harris approach the animal world from very different points of view. That which is alike in their work is the sense of kinship with the beasts of the field—the anthropomorphic reading of human nature into brute intelligence. Both Mowgli and Uncle Remus feel for Baloo and Bagheera, for Brer Rabbit and Brer 'Coon something the sort of sympathy that Stevenson felt for his dear cannibals, the feeling of a common life, a common instinct, a common source of action. Therefore they are eloquent with an eloquence quainter and odder than any that fascinates us in the chronicles of men.

But in Kipling's jungle we are made to feel that all the nobler traits of simple natures are bestowed upon the beasts who range there. "North are the vermin; south are the lice. We are the jungle," and Mowgli in the jungle had larger horizons, freer air, more generous life than those who lived in cramped dwellings; in the jungle he matured to be more fair and wise and wholesome than other man-cubs.

Uncle Remus has, on the contrary, learned the crafty wiles of Rabbit and Fox. His characters are "full er rascality," they lay traps for each other, cheat and fool each other, and make ungodly mirth over an advantage meanly gained.

The longest story and the one that ushers in the others and gives the book its title, is so full of the character and temperament of the colored race that it may well be held as a classic in the time when that simple, curious people shall either have developed or died out. Daddy Jake, the faithful, steady, self-respecting, self-important, self-admiring, old house servant, is a representative of a type that is even now seen only in dilution. We shall never again in this free country behold a Daddy Jake; and recognizing this, we must realize with the great gain has come a great loss. It is difficult to spare from among our dramatis personae that one effective figure, and the scientists of folk-lore have no more reason than the rest of us to be grateful to Mr. Harris for his unequaled portraiture. Mr. Kipling used his own strong talent to give speech to the Seeonee Wolf Pack; but Mr. Harris has behind him the genius of an entire race, guiding his pen and informing his thoughts; by that much is his book richer than that of any single writer.

*DADDY JAKE, THE RUNAWAY; AND SHORT STORIES TOLD AFTER DARK. By "Uncle Remus." (Joel Chandler Harris.) New-York: The Century Company. $1.25.

MACLAREN'S NEW STORY.†

The author of that most deservedly popular book "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" takes much more extended ground in "Kate Carnegie." Ian Maclaren must be discursive or he is not Ian Maclaren. No hard and restricted bounds are his. He must wander as he will. The fixed and determined gravel walk of the regulation romance is not to his liking. You are to be led up to the dénouement by devious ways—by the brookside or across fields or through the village, or you must plunge through the woods. Your hero and your heroine he knows how to intensify and clothe with a shining light. So that you feel what a splendid girl is Kate or what a noble fellow the Free Kirk minister of Drumtochty, John Carmichael, is; but then there are other personages that you meet with, the chance acquaintances, and it is a delight to be in their company.

There is not a Scotchman or a Scotchwoman that has not his or her story to tell, but the two Ians, Carmichael or Maclaren, know them all intimately. It is not so much the outer as the inner man that they want to tell you about. You get an insight into the Celt, his superstitions, his courage, his humor. You understand better what is a "dour" man. You may puzzle over what are the contrarieties, but the hand that paints them all is a master hand. You see a devoted race, brimful of the past, holding still high the point of honor, chivalrous and hospitable, and nevertheless a little suspicious of the Southren; for, as Carmichael explains it, "Lowland civilization only crossed the Highland line after '45, and it will take more than a hundred and thirty years to recast a Celt. Scottish education and theology are only a veneer on him, and below he has the old instincts. If he be free to follow his own way, a genuine Highlander would rather be a soldier than anything else under the sun."

Mr. Maclaren's sympathies are of the deepest, and the lessons he teaches are most comforting. The study he makes of "Rabbi" Saunderson is full of pathos—and his death sure to touch readers.

The introduction of the hero, John Carmichael, is well and cleverly managed. The scene is a crowded railway station, and the minister pities the retrievers who have come from ever so far north, and are booked for Ultima Thule, and who are mad with thirst. Then the dogs must have refreshment, and so John, the Free Kirk minister, not a bit abashed, goes to some neighboring source of water, and fills his soft felt hat with the water, brings it to the two poor parched doggies, and they greedily lap it up until the retrievers had reached the maker's name. "Do you think they would like a biscuit?" said a clear, sweet, low voice, with an accent of pride and just a flavor of amusement in its tone. The clear, sweet voice was Kate Carnegie's. She was acting as escort for her "daddy," Gen. Carnegie, an old Indian officer, and the two were going to their old house, in the Trochy woods. Of course that was where John had his kirk. Kate must have at once liked the unconventional John, who was not afraid to water dogs with his hat.

One Lord Hay sent in a demand for Kate's hand, but she declined the honor. The girl was worried, for John was so handsome, so fine of heart, that the General's daughter half believed a silly story that some one else had captured John. The two met, and never was a neater conclusion, for when they understood one another, then love leaped out of blue and brown eyes, and Kate said: "I shall never forgive you if you leave me—never." "Why? Tell me plainly," and in the silence Carmichael heard a trout leap into the river. "Because I love you." The Trochy water then sang a pleasant song, and the sun set gloriously behind Ben Urtach.

†KATE CARNEGIE. By Ian Maclaren. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

COWDEN-CLARKE'S MEMOIRES.*

Writing in her eighty-sixth year, in her Italian home, Mary Cowden-Clarke tells with charming frankness and modesty, and with almost youthful enthusiasm, the story of her simple and useful life. She declares it has been "a greatly privileged and happy life," but doubtless her own buoyant nature and kindly disposition have helped greatly to make it so. It has, also, been a life full of hard work, for the family of Vincent Novello, though famed the world over, was never rich in the world's goods, and Mary, his daughter, began to do her share for the family support before her girlhood was finished.

The elder Novello was of English birth and education, and was the friend of Weber, Mendelssohn, and all the other great musicians of his era. He taught music, and was organist and choirmaster at the Portuguese Embassy's Chapel, Grosvenor Square, London. His family was large, among his many children besides Mrs. Cowden-Clarke being Alfred, the founder of the house of Novello, Ewer & Co.; Clara, Countess Gigliucci, and Mrs. T. S. Serle, wife of the dramatist. The children were all well brought up and carefully educated. The Novellos were not only musical but literary as well; they knew all that was worth knowing in letters and the fine arts, and their acquaintance in London included nearly everybody of distinction in those fields.

Mrs. Cowden-Clarke well remembers John Keats, who was, in a certain sense, a protégé of her husband, Charles Cowden-Clarke, who died at Nice in 1876 in the ninetieth year of his age. Keats and Cowden-Clarke were at school together in Enfield, where the latter's father was master, and the former's mind was first turned to poetry by the influence of his friend, who, from his earliest years, was fond of reciting and reading aloud. Copley, the Lambs, the Leigh Hunts, Shelley, and Hazlitt were visitors frequently at the Novello house in Oxford Road. Mrs. Cowden-Clarke can remember well "once creeping round to where Leigh Hunt's hand rested on the back of the sofa upon which he sat, and giving it a quiet kiss—because I heard he was a poet." She recollects the reverent look with which she regarded John Keats, "as he leaned against the side of the organ, listening with rapt attention to my father's music. Keats's favorite position—one foot raised on his other knee—still remains imprinted on my memory, as also does the last time I saw him, half reclining on some chairs that formed a couch for him when he was staying at Leigh Hunt's house just before leaving England for Italy."

One of Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's memories of her early childhood is interesting because it shows the vast difference between the training of children in those days in England and in America. She was sent to a party where they were playing a round game of cards in which she joined. When the maid arrived to take her home, her hostess handed the child 7s. 6d., which she had won.

"I thought," said the child, "that we were playing with counters; I saw them on the table, ma'am. I did not know we were playing for money. I have none, and could not have paid if I had lost. Therefore, I can't have won and can't take that silver."

She was commended when she reached home for refusing the money, and giving the right reason for doing so. The idea that playing cards for money was sinful does not seem to have been considered.

Mary Novello fell in love with Charles Cowden-Clarke, who was about twenty-three years her senior, when she was yet little more than a child. They were betrothed before she was seventeen, and married a year later. They were very poor and dwelt with the Novellos. The harmony in this family seems to have been quite extraordinary. Mary began to write for periodicals soon after her betrothal, and set to work on her Concordance to Shakespeare early in her married life, finishing it sixteen years later. This was the first work of its kind, and is still in use wherever Shakespeare's language is spoken.

Charles Cowden-Clarke wrote for one of the London newspapers on the fine arts and was theatrical critic for The Examiner. This enabled the bride and groom to spend many pleasant evenings at the play, when Edmund Kean, Dowton, Munden, Liston, and Miss Kelly were acting. She remembers the first performance of "Oberon," with Carl Maria von Weber himself in the conductor's chair. This work was written expressly for production by Charles Kemble at Covent Garden Theatre. Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's remarks on actors and acting, both in her youth and in these later days, are amiable and interesting, but seem to have scarcely the sympathetic touch of her comments on music.

About two-thirds of the volume is given up to early memories. The thirty happy years of life in Italy are not dwelt upon at so great length, and indeed the closing chapters are nearly all devoted to a record of comparatively recent events. In her old age her Winters have been passed in Italy and her Summers in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and England. She has been keenly interested in all important doings in letters and art and a constant theatregoer, especially during her visits to Dresden, which she seems to love above all other cities. Her relations with America and the Americans began many years ago, and although she has never visited this country, her name and her work are quite as well known here as they are in England. She edited for the Appletons an edition of Shakespeare, and has contributed frequently to our periodicals.

One of her amiable weaknesses for many years was amateur acting. She played with Dickens, Forster, Mark Lemon, and others of that set in a number of performances for charity, as Dame Quickly in "The Merry Wives" and Tib in "Every Man in His Humor," and she has frequently acted Mrs. Malaprop with distinguished associates. She last took that grateful rôle in her seventy-seventh year. She writes of these incidents with rather more pride than of the excellent and valuable literary work she has done.

She records with an appreciative word for each the favors shown to her by American Shakespeare scholars, such as Dr. Furness, Mr. Rolfe, and Prof. Corson. She, who knew Charles Lamb intimately and tells many droll stories of his whims, who talked with Coleridge, who remembers Fanny Kemble's beginning as an event of her maturer years, has kind words also to say of her personal acquaintance with Agnes Huntington and Louise Imogen Guiney.

Mendelssohn was an undeveloped youth when her musical education was finished, and she was intimately associated with all the great musicians of that epoch, but she had the courage in 1886 to hear "Parsifal" at Baireuth, and she enjoyed it, while she esteemed Rubinstein above all other pianists. A more delightful volume of personal reminiscences has not lately been published. It reveals a strong, pure mind, rich in affection and sympathy, singularly well balanced, and plentifully stored with learning.

*"My Long Life." An Autobiographic Sketch. By Mary Cowden-Clarke. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

BY JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.*

The principal charm of the writing of the Englishwoman who signs herself John Oliver Hobbes lies in her skill at epigram and aphorism. "The Herb Moon" is a tale of rustic English life contrasted with some dashing pictures

*THE HERB MOON. A Fantasia. By John Oliver Hobbes. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

of gay London in the period preceding the sepoy rebellion, when good soldiers in India made reputations quickly. The love of a man and woman who cannot marry because the woman is tied to an insane husband forms its chief romantic interest, and studies of character, somewhat out of the usual vein of novelists, give it a distinctive quality.

But, after all, it is not so much the story in any of its ramifications as it is the author's manner which holds the reader's attention. Her wit is always of a good quality, her sense of humor is strong, and she has a command of pathos, while her irony does not lend itself to downright bitterness. Therefore the mind is pleasantly held from page to page, and while the outcome is a foregone conclusion, the book never becomes tiresome. It would not, however, make the fame of any writer, and is decidedly one of the lesser works of John Oliver Hobbes.

AS TO WRITING WELL.*

The definition the author gives of composition is succinct. "Composition is the art by which ideas and mental impressions are conveyed in written language." That all seems plain enough, but "few things are more difficult of achievement." Impressions and ideas lose so much in their handling. "There are writers whose methods suggest an attempt to get eggs to market by shooting them from a cannon. The eggs may arrive, it is true, but in what condition? It is folly to attempt to carry soap bubbles in a meal sack, or leaden bullets in a lace handkerchief."

Mr. Bates, who has had the editorial experience of a journalist, describes a well-educated contributor not of the profession of letters who tries to write a simple announcement of something or other, and the impossible character of his production. Then the reporter takes hold of it by request of the editor, and in a minute out comes a paragraph of the facts, written in English, "not elegant, but easy and, above all, clear." Certainly the reporter knew little about the matter, but he had been through the mill, and had had "the businesslike drill," and that makes all the difference between the amateur and the professional.

Mr. Bates describes the man who is carried away by his emotions when he writes, and he thinks that the most passionately poetic mood may be that in which a writer produces his least effective productions. He may lose his judgment and may write a language intelligible to himself alone. There is a good old criticism which reads: "When you have written anything which you think is supremely fine, strike it out." What does Dr. Holmes tell us, that "writing a poem is like pouring syrup from a pitcher—some of it always sticks in the pitcher"? Is it worth while, then, to give the reader the last rinsings of the jug? Often it is wise to let one's productions bide over a while. The colors you have put on your fabric may not be lasting. They may be brilliant for the while, but if you look at them later it is likely that they will seem to you to have faded. And so Horace was correct in his judgment when he thought that nine years should elapse between the writing and the publishing of the poem.

There may be fugitive, ephemeral successes, but they die after birth, for no permanent literary work can be accomplished without the mastery of a good English style, and it is equally certain that command of written language is of the highest value. Methods in study and the acquisition of the art of writing implies work, hard and continuous. One cannot earn a livelihood by practicing law or medicine without long prior preparation. One should not expect to make his way in literature without the same study. But nobody believes that, and it will always be disbelieved.

One may never understand why it is apparently permissible for such a great man as was Carlyle or as is George Meredith to be obscure. How can there be light coming from or in darkness? Carlyle, Mr. Bates intimates, was "deliberately obscure," and so was Browning. Perhaps in Carlyle it was dyspepsia, and in the poet the cloudiness of his own idiosyncrasy, but clearness is what we want, and obscurity is a fault, for "certainly no one can successfully employ obscurity as a means of producing literary effect until he has acquired the art of writing with transparent simplicity." But even then we do not admit of any cloudiness in words. Write, then, for the average man, and do not fire too much over his head; even his cabesa is hard enough to hit.

The secret of force can live in nothing else than directness. We so often read about the man with "the reserved force," and that is an unintelligible idea. A writer may temper his work and show admirable self-control. He may want to lead you to his way of thinking, and even pull his rope taut, but would not care to knock you over the skull with a belaying pin and then drag you out. Would the latter be "reserved force"? It is a silly phrase and of uncertain use.

Altogether "Talks on Writing English" is written in a delightful manner and abounds in illustrations reproduced in the most apropos manner. The best practical advice we know of is given in the chapter on "Eposition." One should make notes. When he sees a thing he should write it down. "Words are much more malleable when they are hot." When one sees a thing, then, with his own eyes, suggestiveness comes. One is born of the other. Memory is a slipshod thing. Memory is careless and misleads one. One should acquire the habit of setting down things, and of setting them down at once. That is the way Sheridan wrote his plays, and possibly the author of this volume has many such notebooks.

*TALKS ON WRITING ENGLISH. By Bates. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

MRS. MOULTON'S TRAVELS.*

We may say with Lincoln that if one likes this sort of book it is just the sort of book one likes, a somewhat languid record of impressions, not buoyant with the "first time" vigor, nor keen with trained observation, but continually pleasant, chatty, and entertaining as home letters from a traveler in alien countries are apt to be. It is straining a point, perhaps, to call England and France, Switzerland and Italy, alien in these days; and even Spain is no longer invested with anything like serious mystery. Mystery is not, however, necessary to enchantment, and many a traveler will read Mrs. Moulton's records of the Alhambra peopled by the ghosts of dead Moors, of gay Seville with its Giralda "climbing toward the flawless sky," and of the Escuriel heavy with legends, in a glamour of sympathetic reminiscence.

The author, after lingering worshipfully in Spain, has gone to Rome, and thence to Florence, and from Florence to Paris, with a personal gaze that rests upon the well-known landmarks with gentle interrogation. Episodes of long-delayed ice-cream orgies and mild cab adventures are mingled with a good deal of general information about the picture galleries, St. Peter's, and Vesuvius. The chapter on Paris commences naïvely: "I have a confession to make—I have been falling in love with Paris," and this announcement might properly have been repeated concerning each town of the itinerary, for it is one of Mrs. Moulton's charms that she falls easily in love with the places of her sojourn; her reader seldom runs across a page of discomforts—the color of rose prevails.

The pleasantest portion of the book, however—and this, when one considers, is in the nature of a triumph—is the portion given over to "cures" or health resorts. If the writer were superlatively pleased with Marienbad, she is only less pleased with Carlsbad, and even the mud baths gain attractiveness from her good-humored description: "They sound uninviting, but really they are not so bad. The mud is clean mud—perhaps it should be called peat rather than mud. It is first dried, then pulverized, then mixed with mineral water until it is of the consistency of soft paste.

"You feel a sort of horror, a kind of buried-alive sensation, as you sink into it for the first time; but you make your plunge, and soon you experience a curious sense of exhilaration. The bath stimulates the action of your heart, quickens your pulses, and brings a glow of the keenest life to your very finger tips.

"You remain in this dirty bliss not more than fifteen minutes, and then step from it into a fresh-water bath, which is standing beside it, and soon you are as clean as ever, and much more alive. It is as if the earth of which we were fashioned had warmed us to fuller life in her dark bosom."

The cure at Brides-les-Bains had for its distinguishing characteristic a reputation for reducing flesh. "There are baths simple, Russian baths, vapor baths, douches; and the fat people who come here to be turned into sylphs soak in them, day after day. I think I see them already melting, as I look at them, morning after morning. They bathe, they drink the waters, they take incredibly long walks; in short, they undergo a system of training so vigorous that I am inclined to think, as soon as they get away and resume their usual habits of living, the too solid flesh will come back again."

It is in Germany, however, that the path of the invalid is most strewn with hardships. "I don't think the Germans quite understand what comfort means, while the French understand it a great deal too well," Mrs. Moulton comments from the point of view of the sufferer. "To walk, especially to walk up hill, is a large part of every German cure. You must hurry out of bed in pursuit of the lark, and you must earn your breakfast by an hour and a half of preparatory walking. In Aix-les-Bains, you remember, they carry you in a sedan chair to your morning bath, and then carry you back again to your bed for a half hour's delicious rest, and then the maid brings your dainty little breakfast, and you eat it and dream again, or read and write your letters, and get up when you are ready. No such lazy fashions prevail in Germany or in Hungary. If you get any good here, at least you will have worked for it." And she adds, courageously: "I am rather inclined to think the German fashion is best; and yet there are people who go year after year to Aix and other French cures as faithfully as Lord Odo Russell came to Carlsbad for forty years; as faithfully as the present Prince de Rohan arrives here every year on May 4 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

It is no small distinction among the hosts of travelers who write books about their travels to have written one that is cheerful from cover to cover, and the marked characteristic of these lazy tours—part of them to melancholy lands and part of them made upon a melancholy quest—is an abounding and delightful cheerfulness.

*LAZY TOURS IN SPAIN AND ELSEWHERE. By Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Swallow Flights," "In the Garden of Dreams," "Random Rambles," "Bed-Time Stories," "Some Women's Hearts," &c. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

ESSAYS BY WILLIAM MATTHEWS*

If we have any business to judge of the zeitgeist by the scores of books that are written or compiled because they will be published, and published because they will sell, and sold because some one wants to read them or give them away, then we are justified in thinking that the zeitgeist has little fancy for a solid diet. One roast to a thousand entremets might hit the proportion.

Mr. Mathews's dish is quite carefully prepared, and does not lack spice, although most of that spice is brought from foreign parts. A wide reading is a really profitable as well as satisfactory acquirement nowadays, and Mr. Mathews has read and stored away. He sometimes forgets that his readers may also have read, as when he introduces without prelude or apology the not unfamiliar story of Turner and the sunset.

There is neither justice nor propriety in demanding from a book that to which it does not pretend, and "brief essays" are not readily confused with scientific treatises, yet there is a certain pathos in the conviction of the author of something over 300 pages on something over 200 topics, that "the world does not believe in the depth of a many-sided man." Mr. Mathews shows no little ingenuity in his choice of these topics. "The Advantages of Debt," "Why Go to College?" "The Value of Iteration," "The Abuse of Newspapers," "Wisdom After the Event," "Going with the Grain," are titles that appeal to the popular mind through its foibles, and when the popular mind admits them it finds itself both entertained and comforted. When the inquiry, "May one laugh at his own jokes?" is made, there is a genuine solace in the response, "Why not? Does not everybody know how much the zest of a witticism or a good story is enhanced by the arch look that foretells it, by the facetious manner that accompanies its utterance, and by the contagious merriment of the humorist himself?" Everybody does not know, and it is a kind heart that prompts the information.

And, again, the exceptionally long essay upon "A Little Knowledge," defending it against the well-known imputation, is calculated to set the modern heart, if not the modern mind, at rest; for it is impossible to resist the logic of the argument. "It is well to know the multiplication table, though you should never scale the dizzy heights of mathematics, where La Place and Newton dwell like stars apart." It is, indeed, for otherwise it would be necessary to count the words of one's manuscript from title to close in order to know when the column limit was reached. "A little knowledge of geology will keep a man from digging for coal, a little knowledge of mineralogy from digging for gold, in formations where it is never found." And what would the popular essayist do if he did not know enough of books to keep him from digging for "copy" where "copy" there is none?

It would be a dull mind that could get no amusement from Mr. Mathews's pleasant pages, and it would be an eccentric mind that could glean no information from them.

*NUGAE LITTERARIAE; OR, BRIEF ESSEYS ON LITERARY, SOCIAL, AND OTHER THEMES. By William Mathews, author of "Getting on in the World," "Words, Their Use and Abuse," "Oratory and Orators," &c. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THOREAU IN JAIL.

Refused to Pay His Tax and Angry with Others for Paying it.

H. S. Salt, in his recent "Life of Thoreau," (Walter Scott, 1896, Great Writers' Series, Pp. 78-80,) recounts how the American Diogenes, while living alone in his hut on Walden Pond, refused to pay the poll tax on the ground that he did not care to trace the course of his dollar "till it buys a man or a musket to shoot one with." This was in 1845, in the days of slavery and the Mexican war. To the anxious inquiry of the tax gatherer what he was to do under these perplexing circumstances, the answer returned was, "that if he really wished to do anything, he should resign his office." Thoreau was locked up in jail. "It was like traveling," he tells us, "into a far country such as I had never expected to behold, to lie there for one night. It seemed to me that I had never heard the town clock strike before, nor the evening sounds of the village, for we slept with the windows open, which were inside of the grating. It was a close view of my native town. I was fairly inside of it. I never had seen its institutions before. I began to comprehend what its inhabitants were about." The tax was paid in the morning by his mother and aunts without his knowledge, and the jailer reports that the payment made Thoreau "as mad as the devil." He never fastened the door of his hut, and, to use his own language, "was never molested by any person but those who represented the State." After his release from jail he betook himself at once to a neighboring hill to pick huckleberries, from which spot, as he said, "the State was nowhere to be seen."

IN POE'S "RAVEN" DAYS.

Recollections of a Compositor Who Worked on The Broadway Journal.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Fifty years ago I was working as a compositor in the office in Nassau Street where Poe's Broadway Journal and The Whig Monthly were printed. "The Raven" was first published in that magazine. William Oland Bourne was the foreman of the office, while Mr. Teal, years afterward Mr. Dana's co-laborer in much of his literary work, and myself occupied adjoining frames.

Poe's desk was in the office, and a great deal of his writing was done there. He nearly always appeared moody and discontented, seldom speaking to anybody, and very rarely received a caller. Like Byron, the whole world seemed to be his enemy. He was small in stature, and had the sallow complexion of the victims of opium. There is no evidence that he ever used the drug, but at times he drank deeply and fiercely. His eyes were fine, large, lustrous—the orbs of a woman. He was a very slow and painstaking writer, his manuscript being almost like copperplate in its neatness.

The Broadway Journal bristled with criticisms of everybody and everything, seldom containing a line of praise. It was never a success, and the wonder was how its expenses were paid. He never derived much profit from his poetry, "The Raven" bringing him only $10. "The Gold Bug" was a prize story, for which he received $200, the largest sum he ever obtained for any of his works. And what a charming, unreal story it is! AN OLD PROOFREADER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1896.

BOOKS AT AUCTION THIS WEEK.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold this week a very good collection of works on America, angling, astrology, biography, history, the drama, and music, including first editions of modern and old English novelists and poets. Among the notable books were the following:

"Constitution of the Several (13) Independent States of America," Philadelphia, 1781, $6.50; "St. Augustine's Works, 14 volumes, $14; 440 franks of members of Parliament, from 1807 to 1839, with letters, &c., $7; "Baronial Hall of England," by E. C. Hall, 2 vols., $9; "Historia Ecclesiastica," Bede, Cambridge, 1722, $5.25; the "Breeches Bible," London, 1592, original binding, $8.50; "Sketches of the Century," Bradford, 1812, $4.25; "The Ring and the Book," by Browning, first edition, $9; "Byron's Works," 1833, 17 vols., $26.35; "Don Quixote," 4 vols., 1818, $20.50; "Chesterfield's Letters," 1802, $15; "Chippendale's Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Directory," 1754, $35; "True and Faithful Account of the Four Chiefest Plantations of the English in America," 1670, $7; "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," first edition, 1837, $10.50; "Early Printing," London, 1495, $6.25; "Hogarth's Works," restored by Heath, 1822, $29; "Library of the Fathers of the Holy Catholic Church," 39 volumes, Oxford, 1839-58, $21.45; "History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace," Martineau, $6.

"Natural History of British Moths," F. O. Morris, 4 vols., 1871, $14; "Picturesque Views of Seats of Nobility," Morris, 6 vols., $18.75; "National Portrait Gallery," W. Jerdan, 5 vols., 1830-4, $8.75; "Dr. Syntax," 3 vols., 1855, $10.50; "Rogers's Italy," first edition, perfect copy, 1830, $6.50; "Rogers's Poems," proof impression, 1834, $6.50; "Scottish Printing," the art in 1507, 2 vols., 1890, $11; "Lives of the Queens of England," Agnes Strickland, 1841, $14; "Gulliver's Travels," 2 vols., 1726, $14; "History of the French Revolution," Thiers, 1838, $15; "Tour Round the Southern Coast of England," Turner, 1849, $9.50; "Treasures of Art in Great Britain," 4 vols., 1854-7, $8; "American Ornithology," Wilson and Bonaparte, 3 vols., 1876, $15.

BOOKS FOR A SEMINARY.

Baltimore papers report that the library of the new St. Joseph's Seminary, in Dunwoodie, a suburb of Yonkers, N. Y., received last week several thousand books and a collection of paintings. The Sun hears that the total value of the gifts is about $100,000. The donations are from the collections of the Rev. Father Patrick Brady of Montgomery, N. Y., who died about a year ago; the late Mgr. Preston, at one time Vicar General of the New-York Diocese, and the Rev. Father James Corrigan, brother of the Archbishop.

The Father Brady collection, according to the same paper, consists of fifty paintings. One is by Sebastiano del Piomba, and is valued at several thousand dollars. In Father Brady's library were nearly 10,000 volumes. The entire collection was presented to the seminary by his brother. In the collection presented by the Rev. Father Corrigan are many volumes on historical and ecclesiastical subjects.

Mgr. Preston had a fondness for old books also. Some of the works in his collection date back several hundred years. Last week these books were taken from their cases for the first time since Mgr. Preston's death.

Archbishop Corrigan is credited with having been much interested in the academy since he laid the cornerstone, in May, 1891. He gave $50,000 outright for the erection of the chapel. Since then his gifts have been large, and he has presented many valuable paintings and books to the library. The institution is for the education of young priests, and the Archbishop has determined that it shall surpass all others.

TOPICS OUT OF MAGAZINES

Poultney Bigelow in South Africa.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, having completed his interesting series of papers on the struggle for liberty in Germany, begins in the November number of Harper's Magazine another series which promises to be of perhaps still more timely interest, here as well as in England—a series devoted to "White Man's Africa." The first installment of this series deals with Jameson's raid. It is the outcome of a recent personal visit to the country, and presents to readers new information. Mr. Bigelow's effective way of presenting the various aspects of the situation is well illustrated in the following passage on the Boers:

Then there was my English friend, who had just been recruited for the mounted police, who said he knew all about the Boers: "They are a beastly lot of coarse and ignorant peasants; they are just as bad as the natives. It is outrageous that the Government allows them to have their absurd republic. They stand in the way of progress; they never wash; their beds are full of fleas; they are cruel; they commit abominable crimes; they are degenerate, and can't shoot any more as they once did."

That man was sincere in what he said, and so was my Boer friend Chintorius, whom I asked about his country. "These damned English," said he, "think that no one has any rights but themselves. They come into my country like pirates and adventurers; they care for nothing but gold, and when they have got their pockets full they go away again to spend it in England. What do we care for their Tommy Atkins? One Boer is a match for any five of their redcoats. They stole our land from us when we were weak. Now we are alive to our danger; we are united; we have plenty of ammunition; we can shoot straight; we know our country. So let them come on, and they shall have Majuba Hill over again."

Then I had a long talk one morning with an energetic hotel proprietor, whose property lay north of the Transvaal, in what is called Rhodesia. "I should be a rich man to-day," said he, "had it not been for that stupid raid of Jameson. That raid has put the whole country back at least three years. We were all doing well. Property was rising in value. We were getting along smoothly with the natives. The Boers were getting to like us, and emigration was setting toward Bulawayo and Salisbury in a most encouraging manner. Now everything is down. My hotel is worth next to nothing."

Is Insanity Increasing?

The Fortnightly has been printing some papers on the question of an increase in insanity. The number for October has one by Thomas Draper, who declares that the facts in the matter are now well established:

There has been a very large increase in the number of insane under detention in asylums during the last twenty or thirty years. It has been proved up to the hilt, not only in official writings, but also by independent workers on the subject, among whom the late Dr. Hack Tuke must be given the premier place, that the increase is mainly due to accumulation of chronic cases, and does not in itself necessarily indicate any increase in insanity in the sense of increased liability to mental derangement on the part of the community, as indicated by an increase in the number of persons attacked proportionately to the sane population. I have shown by an illustration that the number of insane under care could double itself in the course of a comparatively short term of years, without the addition of a single case to the number of those annually attacked.

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Respecting the causes of the disorder he names two as the main ones—heredity and drink:

"With respect to drink, it is extremely difficult to get anything like accurate or reliable data. And it is not unlikely that its influence has been somewhat exaggerated. I have no wish whatever to dogmatize in the matter, but careful inquiry has led me to believe that a ratio of about 18 to 20 per cent. represents the proportion of cases in which alcohol may be said directly or indirectly to produce insanity.

"With respect to heredity, it is possible to speak with more certainty. In cases which have come under my own observation I have been able to trace it in about 50 per cent. But owing to only very imperfect histories being obtainable in many cases, and the facts being deliberately concealed in others, this proportion is probably a good deal under the truth, and the estimate of 75 per cent., as given by the American authority quoted by Mr. Corbet, is much more likely to be nearer the correct one, if not itself an under-statement."

Manning and the Jesuits.

Edmund S. Purcell, who wrote the biography of Cardinal Manning that was so widely discussed, (and in some quarters condemned,) has a paper in The Nineteenth Century entitled "On the Ethics of Suppression in Biography," in which he makes an interesting statement concerning Manning's relations to the Jesuits:

Cardinal Manning could not endure—it was not in his nature—to be looked upon by the Jesuits as an "enemy of vital godliness." They fell under his ban. Metaphorically he "cursed them with bell, book, and candle." In a laughing fashion, their retort came quick:

Cardinals may came, Cardinals may go;
But we go on forever.

Cardinal Manning, as is known of all men, regarded the suppression of the Society of Jesus in 1773 as the work of God's hand; he likewise looked upon its restoration in 1837 as God's work. But his abiding hostility to the Jesuits, based, as he declared, on their corporate action in England and Rome, was testified by the prediction which he uttered on various occasions: "I foresee another 1773."

The Good Side of Elections.

In the first number of his Symposium, which has just appeared, George W. Cable has a department called "Thoughts and Views," to which he contributes an article on the political campaign, in the course of which he says:

The quadrennial return of universal political struggle is a gigantic referendum. By it the Nation is summoned to meet and grasp its responsibilities as a self-governing people, a vast, free, democracy; not merely a myriad army of manufacturers, farmers, traders, and bankers, bent on material gains, but the sovereign custodians of their own lives, liberty, and happiness.

And once more; this "interruption to business" has its good side. The "interruption" is not nearly as destructive as it seems. Beyond question, the chances to-day of a disastrous political outcome in November are already largely discounted. In these times our financial and political barks span the waves of fretful change and pitch and roll but little in their swell. The source of the present suspense is not panic, but prudence; it is not disaster, it is economy. In a word, the frequency of these huge overturnings has its foundations in the wisest recognition of what society and human nature are in their saddest shortcomings and in their finest possibilities. To be too impatient of them is to begrudge ourselves a safe and prosperous future. All of which we trust is wholly consistent with a cordial admission that we shall "all be glad when this one is over."

Money the Rich Do Not Spend.

The current number of Harper's Weekly contains an article on the money of the rich, in which the following assurances for those not rich are given:

The very rich seldom invest their spare money according to the suggestions of philosophers. They spend what they can on their own pleasures and comfort, give to what happens to interest them, and let the rest accumulate. It seems possible that what they save does at least as much good as what they spend or give, for that becomes capital, and capital accumulating in vast sums makes money cheap, quickens enterprise, develops the resources of the country, and takes bad bargains off the hands of the poor. One of the great uses we have for the very rich is to acquire and carry properties which poor people cannot afford to hold. To be sure, the rich only buy bad bargains at the market rate, and at that rate they are apt to be fairly good bargains; but the scarcer the rich are, and the more moderate their accumulations, the lower the market rates for bad bargains must be, and the worse the sacrifice for people who have to sell. There is not nearly as much occasion to worry about the surplus income that very rich people do not spend as most of us suppose. If it is spent it may be misspent, but if it accumulates in banks and trust companies it becomes part of the capital of the country and goes where it is needed.

Early Bicycles Mechanically Wrong.

Bicycles in the past, it seems, were constructed not only with excessive weight and want of graceful lines, but in disregard of sound and familiar mechanical principles. A writer in Cassier's Magazine for November says:

We are often wont to think that in these days of scientifically trained designers there is less of the cut-and-try in constructive mechanics and more of scientific proportioning, but there are some glaring examples of the very opposite. Every one can remember the fearfully and wonderfully distorted shapes of the earlier bicycles; and one has only to pick up an old catalogue or glance through the advertising pages of any of the leading magazines of a few years ago to be reminded of the outrageous defiance of all rules, mechanical and artistic, which those vehicles exhibited.

One can scarcely believe that any attempt whatever was made to ascertain the forces or analyze the strains upon either frame or driving gear, and the present light and stiff frames and carefully proportioned propelling gear are the result of many trials and failures—a "survival of the fittest" rather than an "evidence of design." It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that a large sum of money and a vast amount of human energy might have been saved had just a little knowledge of mechanical design been infused into those early efforts, and, indeed, there are wheels now in the market making claims for superiority upon points which, to the engineer, are obvious mechanical defects, so that the cut-and-try stage cannot yet be considered as altogether past.

Why the Western Farmer Suffers.

Prof. J. Lawrence Loughlin writes in the Atlantic for November of the agricultural unrest that is now giving to Bryan his main support, and points out how to the farmer overdevelopment has been the same thing that overtrading is to commercial men. Here are some of the points in his paper:

Following the recovery from the panic of 1873, the development of Western Minnesota and Dakota reached a stage of speculative expansion quite as dashing and bold as any ventures of Wall Street brokers. Overconfidence was sublime. No other part of the country was comparable for sound investment to this wheat El Dorado; the East was a doubtful place for solid prosperity in comparison with this brilliant addition to our resources. Fortunes were to be made only in farming.

This overdevelopment was to the farmers what overtrading is to the commercial world. The expansion having gone beyond legitimate bounds, the reaction was certain to come. The drought, hot winds, and consequent failure of crops in Kansas and Nebraska startled Eastern leaders into the discovery that the lands were in many cases valueless as security. The time for repayment of loans came around, and brought with it a test of the good judgment of the borrowers in the use of their loans. Bad judgment and lack of skill meant inability to repay. "Settling day" is in any market a solemn occasion, but in the case of farm loans it is sure to reveal all the weak spots. A vast deal of capital, of course, was properly lent, and wisely expended in improvements; but this was far from being commonly true. Its justification of this statement I need do no more than refer to the recent failures of Western mortgage companies, and to the present generally suspicious attitude in regard to their investments.

Under the influences of this period farmers had borrowed, and pledged themselves to the payment of fixed units of money. While agriculture was booming, the ability to change wheat into these units for repayment seemed easy; and if this situation had remained unchanged all might have gone well. But there soon came a heaving of the calm sea, showing that storms were going on in other parts of the wide waters. As I have pointed out, world-causes must be taken into account. Just when the reaction in American farming began to set in the distant countries of the world, which had begun to send wheat to the same competitive markets, rapidly increased their exports. The sudden enlargement of the supply without any corresponding increase of demand produced that alarming fall in the price of wheat which has been made the farmer's excuse for thinking that silver is the magic panacea for all his ills.

In short, the agencies which opened up the superior wheat fields of the Dakotas have not been confined to the United States. The progress of the age in the form of cheapened railway transportation revolutionized the agriculture of the country; but likewise the progress of the age in the form of cheapened steamship transportation opened up to European consumers the superior wheat fields of Argentina, Australia, Egypt, and India. Yet the Western farmer plowed and sowed blindly, as if his were the only sources of wheat supply in the world. Here is the pith of the whole trouble of the farmer in the further West. A boom and wild expansion consequent upon the settlement of the Dakotas brought about the inevitable reaction.

Sir Edwin's Advertisements.

Some one contributes to The Saturday Review an article setting forth how nothing is more effectual for purposes of self-advertisement than a device which has lately been practiced with signal success: "Scraping up an acquaintance with some person whose name is not unknown to the general—even a second-rate novelist will do—and waiting till he dies. As an instance he brings forth Sir Edwin Arnold:

Sir Edwin Arnold has lately expressed, I confess to my great amazement, his "boundless indignation" at what I at first thought was a masterpiece of self-advertisement second only to a superb achievement of his in this line some five years ago.

In The Forum for December, 1891, this eminent poet published an article entitled "A Day With Lord Tennyson," in which he represents the Laureate as turning the conversation on his (Sir Edwin's) poetry. I shall not do Sir Edwin the injustice of robbing him of this gem by giving it in any other words than his own.

"Hallam," he said, (Tennyson is speaking,) "have you a pencil? I want to hear that verse Sir Edwin wrote under the window of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, since I myself was obliged to compose the first of the six." "This was the verse, I said, into which I was ordered to introduce something about Mr. Lloyd, and something about the press."

Then follows the verse—with the transcription of which we can dispense, merely remarking that it included the words, "the pens that break the sceptres."

"Lord Tennyson repeated twice, 'The pens that break the sceptres, the pens that break the sceptres. I like that, Sir Edwin. Write that down, Hallam. Come again, and come often,' said Lord Tennyson, grasping my hand."

Comment on this would be quite superfluous. Tennyson is said, indeed, to have taken as much exception to the use to which Sir Edwin applied this conversation as Sir Edwin has taken to the juxtaposition of his verses with the vital principle of ox beef from selected cattle and with Koula carpets; but I am strongly inclined to think that Tennyson's sense of humor and Sir Edwin's appreciation of notoriety very much softened indignation in both cases.

Napoleon's Voyage to St. Helena.

Blackwood's for October contains the diary of Gen. George Bingham, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, as commander of the battalion which went out to guard him. Bingham remained on the island until 1819. Of Napoleon's conversation and appearance he says:

He was dressed in a plain green uniform, with plain epaulets, white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches, with stockings, and small gold shoe-buckles, his hair out of powder and rather greasy, his person corpulent, his neck short, and his tout ensemble not at all giving an idea that he had been so great or was so extraordinary a man.

The discourse was on general and trifling subjects, after which he talked to the Admiral of Russia and its climate, and of Moscow, without seeming at all to feel the subject; he spoke as if he had been an actor only instead of the author of all those scenes, which cost so much bloodshed.

Napoleon asked at dinner a number of questions relative to the Cape, and whether any communication was carried on by land with any other part of Africa by means of caravans. His information on these, as well as on other topics connected with geography, appeared very limited; and he asked questions that any well-educated Englishman would have been ashamed to have done. The evening passed off with cards as usual.

In one of these conversations Napoleon referred in detail to his marriage with Marie Louise.

He said that, after the Austrian war, Beauharnais and the people about him told him it was absolutely necessary that he should marry again, to have heirs, for the sake and succession of France. The Emperor of Russia offered him the Archduchess Ann. A council was held on the subject, and in taking into consideration this marriage, a clause providing for the free exercise of the Greek religion, and also that a chapel should be allowed in the Tuileries for the worship of that faith, was strongly objected to by some of the members as likely to render the marriage unpopular in France. At this moment Swartzenburg offered a Princess of the house of Austria. Napoleon replied, it was quite indifferent to him, so they gave him no trouble on the subject. This business was speedily settled. This was at 10 o'clock at night; before midnight the copy of a treaty was drawn out (copied nearly word for word from the marriage contract between Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette,) signed by him, transmitted to Vienna, and Marie Louisa became the new Empress. Marie Louisa was much attached to him; she was asked by the Queen of Naples (at Vienna) why she did not join her husband in Elba. She replied her inclination led her to do so, but she was prevented by her parents. The Queen replied that if she loved a man nothing should prevent her following him, if there were windows in the house, and sheets to enable her to let herself down from them.

The diary in the later parts relates to Napoleon's life at Longwood, and there are some interesting passages in it.

Since I wrote last I have dined with Napoleon; it was a most superb dinner, that lasted only forty minutes, when we retired into the drawing room to play cards. The dessert service was Sèvres china, with gold knives, forks, and spoons. The coffee-cups were the most beautiful I ever saw. On each cup was an Egyptian view, and on the saucer a portrait of some Bey or other distinguished character. They cost twenty-five guineas, the cup and saucer, in France. The dinner was stupid enough; the people who lived with him scarcely spoke out of a whisper, and he was so much engaged in eating that he hardly said a word to any one; he had so filled the room with wax candles that it was as hot as any oven.

I called on Bonaparte last Sunday before the Phaeton had anchored, to announce to him the arrival of the new Governor. He received me in his bedroom, in his robe de chambre, and a dirtier figure I never beheld. He was pleased with the compliment. He received Sir H. Lowe last Wednesday with marked attention, behaving at the same time in a manner pointedly rude to Sir George Cockburn. You have no idea of the dirty little intrigues of himself and set. If Sir Hudson Lowe has firmness enough not to give way to him he will in a short time treat him in the same manner. For myself, it is said I am a favorite, though I do not understand the claim I have to be such. Cockburn has certainly used great exertions to make him as comfortable as circumstances would permit; and for this, and for the care he took of him on board, he did not deserve to be treated as he was on that day, which was nothing more or less than insulting. When he was going to introduce Sir Hudson, and to say, "My charge ends; I beg to introduce my successor," they shut the door in his face, saying, "It is the Emperor's orders that the Governor goes in alone."

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Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who is assistant in sociology in the University of Pennsylvania, is in charge of a special investigation of the condition of the negro people in Philadelphia, and, being a colored man himself, he must be particularly fitted for the work. Mr. Du Bois has just finished a work, "The Suppression of the African Slave Trade in the United States, 1638-1870," which will be published by the Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Du Bois was graduated from Harvard with distinction, and completed his studies in the University of Berlin. He was born in Massachusetts.

THE COMING BOOK SEASON.

Below will be found a third installment of announcements received from the prominent publishing houses of this country. The two preceding lists embraced the books of D. Appleton & Co., The Century Company, Charles Scribner's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co., The Macmillan Company, Harper & Brothers, Henry Holt & Co., Longmans, Green & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, and Edward Arnold.

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J. B. Lippincott Company's List.

"The True George Washington," by Paul Leicester Ford, 8vo, $2; "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," by Charles Skinner, 2 vols., 12mo, $3 and $6; "Bird Land Echoes," by Charles C. Abbott, 8vo, $2; "Half Hours of Travel at Home and Abroad" and "Historical Tales," by Charles Morris; "Literary Shrines" and "A Literary Pilgrimage," by Dr. Theodore Wolfe; "Pilgrims' Progress," 12mo, $1.75; "The Christian Year," 16mo, $1.50 and $4; "Poems," by Robert Loveman, 12mo, $1; "The Opera," by R. A. Streatfield, 8vo, $2; "Annals of Music in Philadelphia, and History of the Musical Fund Society," by Louis C. Madeira, $2; "Shakespeare," 12 vols., 16mo, $9, $12.50, $20, and $25; "Frankenstein," "The Thousand and One Nights," "Gil Blas," "The Confessions of Jean Jacque Rousseau," "The Works of Francois Rabelais," "Songs of the South," by Jennie Thornley Clarke," 12mo, $1.50; "A Comic History of England," by Bill Nye, 8vo, $1.25; "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," 8vo, $3.50; "Robert Burns," 4 vols., $5 and $10; "The Murder of Delicia," by Marie Corelli, 12mo, $1.25; "Under Two Flags," Ouida, 2 vols., $8 and $6; "A Triumph of Destiny," by Julia Helen Twells, Jr., 12mo, $1.25; "The Mistress of Brae Farm," 12mo, $1.25; "The World's Great Snare," by E. Phillips Openheim, 50 cents and $1; "A Lonely Maid," by the Duchess; "The Lotos Library," "A Tame Surrender," by Captain Charles King; "Captain Gore's Courtship," by T. Jenkins Hains; "John Littlejohn of J," by George Morgan, $1.25; "For Freedom's Sake," by Arthur Paterson, 12mo, $1.25; "The Unjust Steward," by Mrs. Oliphant, 12mo, $1.25; "A Golden Autumn," by Mrs. Alexander, 12mo, $1.25; "Glamour," by Meta Orred, 12mo, $1.25. In juveniles, "Captain Chap; or, the Rolling Stones," by Frank R. Stockton, 12mo, $1.50; "The Oracle of Baal," by J. Provad Webster, 12mo, $1.50; "Through Thick and Thin," by A. Hone, 12mo, $1.25; "The Mystery of the Island," by Henry Kingsley, 12mo, $1.25; "The Black Tar," by G. Manville Fenn, 8vo, $1.50; "Prince Little Boy," by S. Weir Mitchell, $1.50; "Swept Out to Sea," by David Ker, 12mo, $1.50; "Romance of Industry and Invention," by R. Cochrane, 12mo, $1.25; "Philippa," by Mrs. Molesworth, 12mo, $1.25; "Betty of Wye," by Amy E. Blanchard, 12mo, $1.25; "Catalina, Art Student," by Laura T. Mead, 12mo, $1.25; "Two Little Shoes," by E. H. Garrett, 4to, $1.50.... "The Practice of Medicine," by Horatio C. Wood and Reginald H. Fitz, $6, $7, and $7.50; "A System of Diseases of the Eye," first volume ready, $5, $6, and $6.50; "A Brief Introduction to Quantitative Analysis," by Ludwig Medicus, octavo, $1.50; "A Text Book of the Genito-Urinary System," by J. William White and E. Martin, 8vo; "The Chemical Analysis of Iron," by A. A. Blair, 8vo, $4; "Economic Entomology," by John B. Smith, 12mo, $2.50; "Mechanical Drawing," by Charles F. Jackson, 8vo, $1.50; "The Story of American Coals," by William Jasper Nicolls, 8vo, $3.50; "Tables of the Determination of Minerals," by Prof. Frazer; "The Metallurgy of Gold," by T. Kirke Rose.

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Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Books.

"Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 16 mo., $1.50 and $5; "Judith and Holofernes," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 8vo., $1.25; "Talks on Writing English," by Arlo Bates, 8vo., $1.50; "A Second Century of Charades," by William Bellamy, 8vo., $1; "A Year in the Fields," by John Burroughs, 12mo., $1.50; "Whitman: a Study," by John Burroughs, 16mo., $1.25 and $1.50; "The Imperial Christ," by John Patterson Coyle, 8vo.; "Football," by Walter Camp and Lorin F. Deland, 8vo.; "Authors and Friends," by Mrs. James T. Fields, 12mo.; "The American Revolution," by John Fiske, 2 vol., 8vo., with a large paper edition of the same; "The Crusade of the Children in the XIII. Century," by George Zabriskie Gray, 12mo., $1.50; "A Story of Aaron, So-Called, the Son of Beh Ali," by Joel Chandler Harris, 8vo., $2; "Sister Jane, Her Friends, and Neighbors," a novel, by Joel Chandler Harris, 16mo.; "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia," by William T. Harris, 12mo., $1.25; "Barker's Luck and Other Stories," by Bret Harte, 16mo.; "An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854," by I. I. Hayes, 12mo., $1.50; "Talks About Autographs," by Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill, 8vo.; "George Fox," by Thomas Hodgkin, 12mo., $1; "Letters of Victor Hugo," edited by Paul Meurice, 2 vols., 8vo.; "The Spoils of Poynton," a novel, by Henry James, 8vo., $1.50; "The Country of the Pointed Firs," by Sarah Orne Jewett, 16mo.; "A Genuine Girl," by Jeanie Gould Lincoln, 1 vol., 16mo.; "William H. Seward," by Thornton K. Lothrop, 16mo., $1.25 and $2.50; "Governments and Parties of Continental Europe," by A. Lawrence, 2 vols., 8vo.; "Complete Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell, 8vo., $2, $3.50, and $5.00; "Annals of the Lowell Observatory," Vol. I, by various authors; "A-Birding on a Bronco," by Florence A. Merriam, 16mo.; "A Phrase Book from the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning," by Marie Ada Molineux, 8vo., $3 and $5; "The Life of John Welborn Root," by Harriet Monroe, 8vo.; "Mornings in a College Chapel," by Francis Greenwood Peabody, 16mo.; "The Little Daughters of the Revolution," by Nora Perry, 12mo., 75 cents; "Chapters from a Life," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 12mo., $1.50; "A Quiet Road," Poems of Lizette Woodworth Reese, 16mo., $1; "A Primer of American Literature," by Charles F. Richardson, 18mo., 35 cents; "Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers," by Emma Rogers, 2 vols., 8vo.; "A History of Presidential Elections," by Edward Stanwood, 12mo., $1.50; "The Writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe," 16 vol., 8vo., $1.50 each, or in sets $24, $48, $56, according to binding; "Artists' Biographies," by M. F. Sweetser, 7 vol., 16mo., $8.75, $17.50; "Poems," by Celia Thaxter, 12mo., $1.50; "Cape Cod," by Henry D. Thoreau, Holiday Edition, 2 vols., 8vo., $5; "The Mycenoean Age," translated from the Greek of C. Tsountas, 1 vol., 8vo.; "A Little Girl of Long Ago," by Eliza Orne White, 16mo., $1; "Friendly Letters to Young Friends," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, 16mo.; "Nine Love Songs and a Carol," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, 8vo.; "Kindergarten Principles and Practices," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, 16mo., $1; "Mere Literature and Other Essays," by Woodrow Wilson, 16mo.

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Little, Brown & Co.'s Books.

"Carmen," by Prosper Mérimée, translated, 12mo, $2 and $4.50; "The Life of Michael Angelo," by Herman Grimm, illustrated with a steel portrait of Michael Angelo, 2 volumes, 8vo, $6 and $12; "Quo Vadis," a narrative of Rome in the time of Nero, by Henryk Sienkiewicz, 8vo, $2; the works of Sienkiewicz: "With Fire and Sword," two volumes; "The Deluge," "Pan Michael," "Without Dogma," "Children of the Soil," "Quo Vadis," eight volumes, crown 8vo, $13.50 and $27.50; "A Popular Handbook of the Ornithology of Eastern North America," by Thomas Nuthall, two volumes, $7.50 and $13.50; "The End of the Beginning," 16mo, $1.25; "In a North Country Village," by M. E. Frances, 8vo, $2; "Unpublished Memoirs of the Internuncio at Paris During the Revolution," by Mgr. de Salamon, 8vo, $2; "The Boston Cooking School," by Fannie Merritt Farmer, 12mo, $2; "The Western Adventurer," by Morley Roberts, 8vo, $2; "The Novels of Capt. Marryat," twenty-two volumes, 12mo, $1.50 and $3 per volume; "New Novels by George Sand;" "Novels of Adventures," by Charles Lever; "White Aprons," by Maud Wilder Goodwin; "Ironclads in Action," by H. W. Wilson, introduction by Capt. Mahan, two volumes, 8vo, $8; "Victorian Songs," collected by E. H. Garrett, $6 and $10; "The Romances of Alexandre Dumas," six volumes; "A Flock of Boys and Girls," by Nora Perry, 12mo, $1.50; "Three Heroines of New-England Romance," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Alice Brown, and Louise Imogen Guiney, 12mo, $2; "In Honour of Love and Beauty," Elizabethan songs, introduction by Andrew Lang, 12mo, $2; "The Colonial Cavalier," by Maud W. Goodwin, 12mo, $2.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE MISTRESS OF BRAE FARM. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

BIRD-LAND ECHOES. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

BILL NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. By Julian Hawthorne. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

THE STORY OF AARON. By Joel Chandler Harris. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

A YEAR IN THE FIELDS. Selections From the Writings of John Burroughs. With Illustrations from Photographs. By Clifton Johnson. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By Lyman Abbott. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE READER'S SHAKESPEARE. By David Charles Bell. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

LEE'S HOME AND BUSINESS INSTRUCTOR. 18mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

A MANUAL FOR CHINA PAINTERS. By Mrs. N. di R. Monachesi. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE. A Historical Study. By Russell Sturgis, A M., Ph. D., F. A. I. A. 8vo. New-York: The Macmillan Company.

SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES. Edited by Hiram Corson, LL. D. 16mo. New-York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

MIDNIGHT IN A GREAT CITY. By Cortland Myers. 12mo. New-York: Merrill & Baker. $1.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA. By Andrew Summers Rowan, U. S. A., and Marathon Montrose Ramo, B. S., A. M. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

MODERN POLITICAL ORATIONS. Edited by Leopold Wagner. 12mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

SHOD WITH SILENCE. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE WARDSHIP OF STEEPCOOMBE. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

HOW THE CHILDREN RAISED THE WIND. By Edna Lyall. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

THE MAKING OF A HERO. By Mrs. George A. Paull. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

COLONIAL DAYS IN OLD NEW-YORK. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

TO TELL THE KING THE SKY IS FALLING. By Sheila E. Braine. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
Sunday Magazine Supplement

OF TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25,

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A Full Page Portrait of Mayor William L. Strong,

With an article descriptive of his career as Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York.

Other attractive features of the Magazine Supplement include:

A Narrative of the First Commencement at Princeton University.

Illustrated with a portrait of the Rev. Aaron Burr, Princeton's second President, and photographs of some of the visiting Professors in attendance at the Sesqui-Centennial Ceremonies.

Stratford and Its Poet.

A Review of Mr. and Mrs. Ward's "Shakespeare's Town and Times," with numerous half-tone illustrations, showing places associated with the life of the Poet and the memorials which have been erected in his honor in recent times—a feature filling two pages of the Supplement and of special interest to all who read THE TIMES.

Ruckstuhl's Statue of Solon.

A photograph and description of the Statue of the Athenian lawgiver, just completed for the Congressional Library at Washington.

Recollections of George Du Maurier.

By R. R. Bowker; with portraits of M. Du Maurier and a half-tone reproduction of a pencil study by Du Maurier.

The New Hospital of St. Luke.

A half-page picture of this handsome building on Morningside Heights, now approaching completion, with descriptive text.

A Bargee's Sweetheart.

A complete story by E. Harrison Clubbe.

Numerous half-tone pictures and portraits, including: Zebu Bull, Cow, and Calf, in Central Park, and a photograph of the Central Park Lion in Bronze, The Army Correspondents' Memorial, Gapland, South Mountain, Md. Calisthenics Class at Grammar School No. 61, Third Avenue, North of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. Half-page picture of a Well-Appointed Dinner Table, with instructions how to set the same. Portraits of Lulu Glaser in "Half a King," and Olga Nethersole; Georgine von Januschowsky, dramatic soprano; Camille Seygard, James Payn, the novelist; Joseph H. Choate, Mayor's Secretary Job E. Hedges, Dubois B. Frisbee, Principal of Grammar School No. 4; Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Woman's West End Republican Club.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

ROSE YOUNG OF PITCAIRN.

The Author Reaches San Francisco and Talks of Her Far-Off Home.

Miss Rose Young of Pitcairn, who wrote the books entitled "The Story of Pitcairn" and "The Mutineers of the Bounty," arrived in San Francisco two weeks ago from Honolulu. She had left the island of Pitcairn on the missionary schooner Pitcairn, and from there went to Tahiti, Raratonga, Fiji, Samoa, and finally Honolulu. Miss Young is about thirty years of age, and is described as speaking in a slow, deliberate manner.

Miss Young was accompanied by Miss Andrea of Ohio, who had been on a visit to Pitcairn. "I was very sick down at Pitcairn," said Miss Young to a reporter in San Francisco. "I did not like to leave my island home, but a surgeon was required, so I made for Honolulu. There they told me an operation was necessary, so I came to San Francisco to have it performed. This is the second time I have been away from the island. The first time was when I was only three years old, and then I was only absent a few months. On my return I was reared among my own people and remained there up to a few months ago.

"How do we live down there? Oh, that story has been told so many times. There are 136 of us—men, women, and children. We till the land and raise enough to support ourselves and supply passing ships. Our principal crops are sweet potatoes, corn, a little wheat, Irish potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. We have a handmill and a windmill, and all our grinding is done by either hand or wind power.

"No, it is not at all lonely. We have our meetings, and then everybody knows everybody. Then ships stop regularly at our island home, and in that way we are kept posted on the doings of the outside world."

Sunday Opening of Museums.

From The Westminster Review.

The Bishop of Winchester counts on the coming ten years to insure the success of Sunday opening in London, but it is difficult to put faith in this prophecy in face of the experience of the past ten years. In addition to the sixteen failures already acknowledged by the withdrawal of the unappreciated opportunity, the returns from those which remain open throw doubt on the accuracy of the Bishop's forecast. Ten years ago the Birmingham Reference Library had a steady average of 600 Sunday readers, now it counts but 400. Ten years ago the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery boasted an average Sunday attendance of over 2,000; it has steadily dwindled down to 1,000. On Dec. 6, 1885, 4,706 visitors were counted; on Dec. 2, 1894, the enthusiasm stimulated by "Museum Sunday" did but raise the numbers to 1,071. The Liverpool Art Gallery began with a well-sustained average of over a thousand; now it is necessary to close it in the Summer months, yet the average is but 643, largely composed of boys. The Manchester Library, with its fifteen branches, reports a comparatively numerous attendance, but it is only 40 per cent. of the week-day average, and far more largely composed of boys. The Manchester Corporation Art Gallery, which has been opened free for a few Sundays each Winter, could boast ten years ago an average attendance of 10,100; in 1894 it reported 1,256, "not of the class of persons for whom the free Sunday openings were intended."

WILLIAM MORRIS AT HIS PRESS.

A Morning's Visit Two Years Ago Pleasantly Described.

William Morris's death leads The Critic's "Lounger" to write some reminiscences of a morning spent with Morris at the Kelmscott Press in 1894. "I was staying," says the writer, "in the Kensington quarter of London, which is not so very far from Hammersmith, where the Kelmscott Press is situated; but, as I did not know that part of the country, I took a cab at the end of the 'bus' route, and drove around to the Mall. The approach to that part of the Embankment is not picturesque. It is through rows and rows of commonplace houses, all alike, and all equally uninteresting. But the minute you get to the river you forget all about the ugliness through which you have come, in the beauty of the old houses that lie along its bank.

"Among the oldest of these is Kelmscott House, and there I found Mr. Morris expecting me. The room in which he received me was at the left of the entrance hall, and was a plain, simple workroom. There may have ben a rug on the floor, but I do not recollect it. There was a soft-coal fire in the open fireplace, for the day was a little chilly, and the poet sat with his back to it, facing a table at which he worked. I envied him that table—not for its beauty, but for its size. It was made of plain, unpainted boards, and must have been ten feet long and half as many feet wide. There was room for everything, and a little of everything was there; among other things the poet's tobacco jar and pipes. I knew by the way that his eyes turned toward these implements of peace, that he was longing for a smoke, and I begged him not to mind me, but to resume his pipe, which he seemed very glad to do. In appearance, Mr. Morris was very much like his pictures, though he was handsomer than they made him out to be. His hair, which was well mixed with gray, was brushed back from his forehead, and his grizzled beard and mustache well set off his florid complexion. He was of the average height and of a stocky build. He looked like a very strong man, though I noticed even then that in walking he used his stick as if he depended upon it. His manners were not those of a man of society, but they showed kindliness and interest, for, with great patience and no little trouble, he got out specimens of all his printing and showed them to me.

"I asked Mr. Morris to tell me, if it was not an impertinent question, whether it paid him in pounds, shillings, and pence to print such handsome books. He answered that it did; but his secretary, who had just entered the room, begged leave to contradict this statement. 'You have not,' he said, 'counted your work and your time, Mr. Morris. You are thinking only of the mechanical part; but if you put in your time and your skill at what you would be paid for them by another person you could hardly say that your publications made money.' Mr. Morris smiled, but said no more on the subject. The profit did not seem to interest him very much; it was the artistic results which he accomplished that pleased him.

"Though this house was called Kelmscott House, the Kelmscott Press was next door, or perhaps a door or two down the street. I am not quite sure about this, only we went out through a gate and in at another gate, into a little brick house where men and women were sticking type and a man was turning a hand press. Nothing could be more simple than the arrangements of this printing house. You would imagine that a place famous for doing the most beautiful printing of modern times would have all the luxuries of office fittings and modern contrivances. If it had been a hundred years old it could not have been simpler. While I looked about me Mr. Morris took up sheet after sheet that had just come from the press and examined them with a critic's eye, criticising here and suggesting there."

George Chapman's Tomb.

From The London Times.

In view of the fact that a new edition of the plays of George Chapman, the old English dramatist and poet, has recently been issued, it is not an inopportune moment to call attention to Chapman's tomb, in the old, long since disused churchyard of St.-Giles's-in-the-Fields, which is now sadly in need of repair. The monument, a thick, massive, gray headstone, standing close to the church wall on the southern side, is all the more worthy of reverent preservation because it was erected by no less a personage than the famous architect Inigo Jones, the beloved friend of George Chapman, as the Latin inscription on the monument indicates. Chapman, the contemporary and friend of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Sidney, Spenser, and Daniel, is perhaps best known as the translator of Homer's "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," while his plays, like those of many another great poet of bygone times, are more or less entirely forgotten. But nevertheless George Chapman was a British worthy in the truest sense of the word, and we ought, therefore, not to allow his tomb to be neglected and become dilapidated on any account.

A Mint in the Sea.

In this gold-seeking age, says the Lancet, the announcement that sea water contains a fairly uniform, though small, quantity of gold is sure to attract the interest of speculators. This will be so especially when they learn that there exists in solution in sea water many millions of tons of gold. Such would appear to be the case, according to Prof. Liversedge, the Professor of Chemistry in Sydney University. In a very remarkable and exhaustive series of experiments which he has made there is considerable evidence in favor of gold being present in sea water off the New South Wales coast in the proportion of about half to one grain per ton, or, in round numbers, from 130 to 260 tons of gold per cubic mile. This, of course, means an enormous amount for the whole of the ocean, the cubic contents of which are put down approximately at 400,000,000 cubic miles, and if the gold be uniformly present at the rate of one grain per ton, the total amount would be over 100,000,000,000 tons of gold. If only a loadstone for gold could be found which would attract gold and separate it from its solution, doubtless a very important stimulus would be given to the dividend earning capacity of our ocean liners. Thus, in addition to carrying passengers and cargo, they would plow the deep to reap a rich harvest each passage by hanging a dredger astern, which at the end of the voyage would be relieved of its auriferous and valuable collection. We fear, however, that the precious metal will not be recovered from the sea as easily as this, considering its strong affinity for the salts of sea water. Otherwise, gold would soon cease to be a rare metal, and this fact would also place bimetallism in a very serious position. These observations are not without some bearing on medicine, since recently the value of gold salts in therapeutics has been recognized, and it cannot be doubted that the cheapening of gold would lead to their appliances being extended in this direction. Apart from these considerations, Prof. Liversedge's investigation is an important contribution to the chemistry and probably geology of the subject.

Science of Proverbs.

From The London News.

Almost all races have the same proverbs, or, rather, the same proverbial ideas. The "scientific interest" lies in comparing the differences of national manners and modes of expression, which declare themselves in the various ways of starting the proverbial idea. Thus we take from the Gospel, "many are called, few chosen." This may have been a proverbial Jewish expression before our Lord made use of it. The Greek has "many are the bearers of Bacchic symbols, few are the initiated." Here the same idea receives a peculiarly national expression. For "penny wise; pound foolish," a Chinese gentleman in English society once gave the Chinese equivalent, which was, "not necessarily for publication." Now, these comparisons of proverbs are interesting in ratio to the distance whence the analogous examples are fetched. A Zulu, or Eskimo, or Greek, or Hindu equivalent for a proverb of our own is curious, as an example of the fundamental identity of human nature. But we expect a German proverb to be very like an English proverb, the two peoples having so much in common, in blood, speech, and history. Now the "origins" of proverbs are, for the most part, past finding out. We do not know whether the "primitive Arya" invented them, or whether they came from Egypt, or Chaldaea, or whether they are first such obvious commonplaces as might occur to human wits everywhere or anywhere. But a scientific collection of proverbs would give the earliest known literary example of each, from Greek, Sanskrit, Chaldaean, Egyptian, Latin, Celtic, or what you please, and would arrange under each type the analogous proverbs of Fijians, Basutos, Germans, Spaniards, and of human races in general. People who would buy such a book are rare enough; they are antiquarians, folklorists, philologists.

The Czar's Dinner in Paris.

The dinner at the Elysée given by the President of the Republic and Mme. Félix Faure in honor of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was timed to commence at 7 o'clock, and was laid for 225 guests. The table of honor, which was slightly raised from the rest, was placed at the end of the room, and comprised eighteen personages only. The menu was a work of art designed by Clarin, and the band of the Guard Républicaine played during the evening. The menu was as follows:

Huitres de Marennes.
Consommé aux Nids de Salanganes.
Crème de la Volaille.
Carpes de la Creuse Glacées.
Selles de Faon aux Graines de Pin, Sauce Française.
Supremes de Poulardes aux Truffes.
Timballes de Homards a la Toulonnaise.
Barquettes d'Ortolans des Landes.
Sorbets Orange et Citron.
Faisans Flanqués de Perdreaux Rotis sur Croustades.
Truffes aux Champagne.
Foies Gras a la Parisienne.
Salade Françillon.
Aubergines Farcies a la Fermiere.
Coeurs d'Artichauts a la Créole.
Abricots et Reines-Claudes Montmorency.

VINS.
Xéres Goutte-d'Or.
Chateau-Lagrange en Carafes.
Sauterne en Carafes.
Chateau-Yquem 1876—Chateau-Lafitte 1875.
Clos Vougeot 1874.
Roederer frappé.

Antitoxin in Austria.

From The Chronicle.

Believers in the use of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria will have their faith strengthened by the recent report of the first year's experience with the remedy in Austria. It appears that out of the last 1,100 cases treated in this manner, 970 recovered. This is certainly a great improvement on the mortality which had previously been reported, and shows that the physicians had increased their knowledge of its application. When the antitoxine was injected within the first two days after the patient had begun to complain, it was found that the percentage of deaths was only a little more than six. The returns of 313 inoculations made with a view of preventing the disease by those exposed to the risk of contagion limited the seizures to twenty individuals, all of whom suffered only from a mild attack, and none died.

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Toss out a challenge to the waiting snows
Where Winter stalks from o'er the mountain rows.
This fiery blaze his onward march receives;
A mock defense his coward heart believes
And turns him sulking to his moated close.
Now Man the confidence of Nature knows
And feels the mighty heart that loves and grieves.
Not as in rude young March or hoyden June
Hard in their beauty, laughing thro' their days—
Their fine indifference is out of tune.
In the dark paths we tread in hope and fear
Look we to Autumn and her gracious ways,
The great last swan-song of the dying year.
—Helen Hay in Scribner's for October.

Was Not an Autograph Hunter.

From The London Figaro.

A well-known public man, who has an excellent opinion of himself, received not long since a well-merited rebuke. It had been stated that this celebrity knew how to make a most excellent cup of coffee. An epicurean country gentleman wrote to him courteously asking for the receipt. The request was granted, but at the end of the letter was the following unique manifestation of splendid self-conceit: "I hope this is a genuine request and not a surreptitious method of securing my autograph." To this the country gentleman replied: "Accept my thanks for the receipt for making coffee. I wrote in good faith, and in order to convince you of the fact, allow me to return what it is obvious you infinitely prize, but is of no value to me—your autograph."

Mr. Edward W. Deming has on exhibition in Philadelphia a series of Indian portraits and scenes. Having lived for some years among the Indians, Mr. Deming is at home with his subject.